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VOL. XXII NO. 125 BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

IMAM OF YEMEN REJECTS IBN SAUD'S TERMS

Police Open Fire On Strikers At Sewri

Attempt To Defy Commissioner's Ban

The police opened fire on a meeting of strikers, which was held on Gulanji Hill at Sewri on Sunday morning in defiance of the Police Commissioner's Order, banning all meetings and processions in the city. and the members of which are alleged to have thrown stones at the police.

At about 8-30 a.m. a crowd of strikers collected together on the top of the Hill and hoisted a Red Flag preparatory to holding a meeting.

The police who noticed the Red Flag and seeing that a crowd had collected round about it hurried towards the spot under the orders of the Police Commissioner, who led the Party. Superintendent Nayampalli and Inspeitor Mahankal of the Kalachowki Police with a posse of armed police climbed up the Hill.

When the police party was sighted, the strikers were alleged to have thrown stones at them. Unable to proceed further, the police fired one shot on the strikers. The strikers scattered in all directions.

The casualty list according to strikers showed only one worker who had a bullet wound on his hand.

So far, no arrests have been made in this connection. Barring this incident, the Mill Area was quiet on Sunday. Police arrangements continued as usual.

All the Mills remained closed, being Sunday.

Two strikers were arrested by the Delisle Road Police in the early hours of Sunday morning, on charges of assault on a blackleg on Saturday night, while the latter was sitting in the Delisle Road Maidan.

Maruthi Sakharam, said to be an unemployed worker was arrested in the morning on a charge of intimidation of a clerk of Pralhad Mills, living in the same chawl as the suspect.

JOINT STRIKE COMMITTEE

New Secretaries Appointed

The Secretaries Joint Strike Committee say in the course of a statement dated Sunday:—

In the noon the Joint Strike Committee met and condemned the second round up of the strike leaders, the promulgation of the Commissioner's order, the lathi charges and the shooting at various places. The Committee also congratulated the workers who are carrying on a determined fight. The vacancies of all the three secretaries who were arrested on the 25th were filled up. Com. Bedekar, Secretary of the B. B. & C. I. R. Employees' Union was elected in the place of Com. Mote both of whom had recently come from Ajmer and Com. V. H. Joshi and Com. Patil of the B.G.K.U. replaced Com. Kulkarni and Rane.

HOW ITALY PREPARES HERSELF

Allotment To Navy And Air Force To Be Spread Over 6 Years

70,000 TONS TO BE DEVOTED TO LINE OF SHIPS

ROME, May 27.

Sgr. Hussodini explained that the 2,000 million lire allotted to the Navy and the Air Force would be spread over six (years), not six months.

It takes four years to complete the line of the batleship and the whole of 70,000 tons, allowed to Italy by the Washington Treaty would be devoted to the line of ships.—Reuter.

DARJEELING, May 27.

The Bengali girl, who was arrested in South Calcutta recently on a suspicion that she visited the alleged assailants of the Governor of Bengal at the Lewis Jubilee Sanatorium prior to the outrage, was brought here to-day from Calcutta by the Darjeeling Mail, escorted by a Sergeant and a woman guard. She was later taken to Kurseong.—A.P.

Evacuate Hodeida

THE IMAM'S ORDER

War To Be Resumed To-day?

CAIRO, May 27.

The Imam of Yemen, under pressure of public opinion, has decided not to agree to the peace terms of Ibn Saud.

On the contrary he has summoned the Saudis to evacuate Hodeida Tehama. War resumes to-morrow unless the Imam accepts Ibn Saud's terms—Reuter.

PEASANTRY OF GUJERAT

Though Now Depressed Feels Not Sorry

COMMITTEE TO RAISE DONATIONS FROM AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, May 27.

A meeting of Ahmedabad and Gujarat Congress workers was held this evening with Mr. Thakore in the chair to discuss the question of giving relief to the ryots of Gujarat, especially of Raas in Kaira District and Bardoli in Surat District. Mr. Ravishanker Vyas, representing Kaira District, gave a vivid description of the miserable plight to which the peasants had been reduced.

He said that the peasants were not sorry because they had lost everything in the Civil Disebedience movement.

A resolution was passed to raise donations from Ahmedabad and an influential committee of about 30 was appointed.—United Press.

INDIAN POLITICIANS IN ENGLAND

Jayakar To Seek Seat In Parliament While Jinnah Will Be Busy With 14 Points

SIGNIFICANCE OF BHOPAL'S VISIT

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The latest air-mail advices from the London correspondent of the "Vividha Vritta," a local Marathi weekly, indicate the probability of Mr. M. R. Jayakar's contesting the election or by-election for a seat in the British Parliament during his intended visit there.

JINNAH & AWARD

The correspondent adds that Mr. Jinnah, who has left for England, may also concentrate his efforts on the realisation of his famous fourteen points and use his persuasive eloquence against any attempt for sabotaging the Communal Award.

BHOPAL'S VISIT

According to this correspondent, considerable significance attaches to the visit to England of the Nawab of Bhopal at this particular juncture when the report of Parliamentary Joint Select Committee is shortly to be out.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

DEBTS CONFERENCE

(Special Cable)

BERLIN, May 27.

It appears it was Dr. Schacht's proposal for a lengthy moratorium which almost torpedoed the Debts Conference. Foreign delegates immediately declared it useless to continue negotiations and Dr. Schacht must climb down if he wished to save the situation. Dr. Schacht having given assurance it agreed to continue discussions on Monday.

Meanwhile, the Dutch Swiss delegates have departed. It is thought they hope for private agreement with Dr. Schacht for the continuance of preferential treatment of Dutch Swiss creditors.

13 BURNT TO DEATH.

BORDEAUX, May 27.

Thirteen persons are reported to have been burnt to death and four were injured when a motor-coach crashed a telegraph pole near Liposthey (Landes).

It is understood the victims are Spanish tourists.

Telephonic communication with Bordeaux is interrupted as a result of the accident. It is reported the blazing coach set fire to forest.—Reuter.

SOCIALIST RIOTS.

VIENNA, May 27.

Extension powers of the Summary Courts led to Socialist demonstrations last evening in the working class district at Schmelz.

The cries of "Live Freedom," "Down With Tyranny", "Down With Dollfuss" were raised, and shooting is reported to have occurred but the news is unconfirmed.

The police and the military have taken all precautions against repetition of the disorder.

It is understood troops also sent to Styria and Carinthia, where troubles have broken out. —Reuter.

ENGLAND VS. THE REST

LONDON, May 27.

For the match England versus The Rest at Lord's on 2nd June, the following teams have been selected:—

England: Wyatt (Captain), Pataudi, Sutcliffe, Hammond, Leyland, Hendren, Ames, Nichols, Verity, Larwood, Mitchell of Derby.

The Rest: Turnbull (Captain), Walters, Robins, Valentine, Farnes Mitchell of Yorks, J A S Langridge, Barnett, Paynter, Duckworth, Clark.—Reuter's Special.

Disarmament Conference Prospects

Will Soviet Plan Of Mutual Aid Be Developed?

Britain To Attempt Saving Of Aerial Convention From Wreck

GENEVA, May 27.

On the eve of the reopening of the D'sarmament Conference, hopes of the work proceeding on old lines but with less ambitious objectives have been raised, firstly, by the prospect of the Soviet developing the plan of mutual assistance based on Continental collaboration in the definition of aggressor and sanctions against the guilty party.

There is also the plan of Scandinavian, Swiss, Spanish deegations, representing a great advance on the Italian suggestion of truce with armaments at the present level.

It is believed Mr. Henderson may support this plan. Finally, there is the prospect of Britain trying to save the aerial convention from wreck. Although it is understood Sir J. Simon will not make definite proposals, the British delegation wholeheartedly support any initiative in th's regard.—Reuter.

Mahatma's New Plan

Village To Be Centre Of Activity

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

That Mahatma Gandhi will concentrate almost exclusively on village organisation this time is a disclosure made by a prominent Congress leader here. According to him, Mahatma Gandhi has secured the sanction for Council entry and thus created a vast outlet for the disposal of malcontent elements into the fields where they will remain fully occupied and well pleased. He himself along with his more faithful followers will concentrate whole attention on the constructive programme. Movements are already afoot to establish contact with the masses. According to him, the proposed programme of village organisation will change the centre of gravity of movement from city to village.

London.—Rear Admiral F. F. Rose succeeds vice-Admiral Dunbar Smith, Commander in Chief of the East Indies on 26/10.—Reuter.

GANDHIJI'S SIND PROGRAMME

Karachi Prepares To Accord Fitting Reception

KARACHI, May 27.

The "United Press" is reliably given to understand that Mahatma Gandhi, according to the present arrangement is to reach Karachi by the Quetta Mail on July 7, from Ajmer. He will be in Sind for 4 days till July 11, when he will leave in the evening by train for Lahore.

Though it is not likely that he will find time for an intensive tour, it is sure he will visit important places in Sind, like Hyderabad and Sukkur.

Steps are being taken in Karachi to present a substantial purse to him.

A meeting to arrange a detailed programme is to meet on May, 30. —United. Press.

Dy. JAILORS ATTACKED

Rajshahi Central Jail Sensation

RAJSHAHI, May 27.

It transpires that some the terrorist prisoners occupying a cell in the Rajshahi Central Jail made a sudden attack on two Deputy Jailors who were carrying out a search of the cell on the evening of 25th May on receipt of information that daggers were being collected in it. One of the jailors is reported to have received fairly serious injuries and has been taken to Calcutta for treatment.

It is not known whether daggers were found in the cell. No further trouble is reported.—A.P.

ACCIDENTS IN MOTOR RACE

PALERMO, May 27.

There has been recorded a chapter of accidents including deaths from injuries to two Italian drivers of Fiat cars and injuries to John Walter Harrop, two British drivers of M.G. car, one of the four British cars participating in a marked hazardous 4,000-mile round the Italy motor race, which started from Rome yesterday for Lictor's Gold Cup, which is Mussolini's present to the winner to finish next Sunday.—Reuter's Special.

BOMB EXPLODES AT CEMETERY

Sensation At Time Of Unveiling Monument

WELL-KNOWN PERSONS ESCAPE UNHURT: GRAVE-DIGGERS INJURED

PARIS, May 27.

A bomb exploded at Perelachaise cemetery, this morning, just before a number of wellknown persons, including General Gouraud, the Military Governor of Paris, M. Rivollet, Minister of Pensions, the widow of Marshall Joffre, representatives of the Italian Embassy, and member of the Garibaldi Association (Italians who fought for France) arrived for the ceremony of unveiling the monumeni to Italian volunteers who had fought for France in 1914.

Two grave-diggers were injured and taken to hospital, but the ceremony was carried out. Italian who was seen making off from spot was arrested.—Reuter.

PARIS, May 27.

The French airmen Codos and Rossi took off at 5-10 a.m. in an attempt to beat their own world's record for non-stop flight in a straight line. Flying in a westerly direction they hope to cross the Atlantic to the American continent and land at San Diego.—Reuter

CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

Sri Prakash Resigns Membership

"MY HEART NOT IN THIS SORT OF WORK"

BENARES, May 27.

Sri Prakash of Benares has resigned his membership of the Congress Parliamentary Board, and in doing so points out that his heart is in Council work, and further that the United Provinces is over-represented on the Board, which, he thinks, is unfair to other provinces. His resignation has been accepted.

In his letter to Pandit Malaviya, Acting President, Sri Prakash states: "I see I have been selected to serve on the Congress Parliamentary Board. I am deeply grateful to Dr. Ansari and your good-self, for the great honour you have done me, by thinking of me in this connection. But I find that our province is if anything over-represented on the Board. As it is we have five members, and I do not think it will be fair to other provinces which have no members on the Board at all, if we monopolise so many seats.

"Moreover, I find that I can be of little use on the Board, as I am not at all familiar with Council work, and am not sufficiently in touch with friends in various districts to be able to help in making a wise selection of candidates.

"HEART NOT IN THIS WORK"

"I may also say that my heart is not in this sort of work, and I should be greatly obliged if you will very kindly relieve me. This may kindly be regarded as my resignation from the membership of the Board, and I should be glad to be informed that you have kindly accepted it."

Pandit Malaviya has accepted the resignation, and in a letter to Sri Prakash expresses appreciation of the spirit prompting his action, and says that he has no doubt that even without being on the Board Sri Prakash will continue to render them every help he can in the work before them. —A.P.

Roosevelt Exercises His Powers Under N.R.A.

WASHINGTON, May 26.

President Roosevelt to-day exercised for the first time his powers under N. R. A. to impose additional import restrictions when he announced additional duties ranging from five to twenty-three cents on square yard rugs of which the chief material is cotton.—Reuter's Special.

THEY CAN INFLICT DEATH PENALTY

Jurisdiction Of Austrian Summary Courts Extended

VIENNA, May 26.

All wireless stations broadcast the decision of the Government to extend the jurisdiction of the Summary Courts empowering them to inflict death penalty in cases of persons convicted for attempts against security of property or life or connivance therein.—Reuter.

"Our Duty To Afford Relief"

AHMEDABAD, May 27.

A meeting of prominent citizens of Ahmedabad was held this evening to consider the question of giving relief to farmers of Gujerat who have suffered in consequence of the civil disobedience movement. Representatives of the various districts described the condition of the farmers in them.

Mr. Balvantrai Thakore, president of the Municipality, who presided said it was their duty to afford relief to the farmers before the monsoon.

Dr. Chandulal Desai stated that the movement had been withdrawn and they had now to do the work of the Red Cross in which Government might also join.

An influential committee consisting of several mill agents and merchants was appointed to raise necessary funds.—A.P.

BENGAL'S THIRD MINISTER

Mr. Rahaman In The Running

DARJEELING, (By Mail.)

Enquiries made in well-informed circles show that no immediate appointment is going to be made of a third Minister in succession to the Hon'ble Mr. K. Nazimuddin.

The matter is still under consideration but no decision is likely to be taken up till His Excellency the Governor returned to Calcutta in the first week of July next. The name most favoured at this moment is that of Mr A. F. Rahaman, who is for the present ear-marked for the Vice-Chancellorship of the Dacca University on Mr. Langley's retirement.

TABULATED ADLETS

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SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under: "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a Gujarati Hindu widow, preferably college educated to communicate with a graduate with view to marriage. Write to Box No. 2453, C|o this paper, enclosing details and photo and asking appointment letters, etc., private, to be returned if necessary.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Hindu, qualified Anglo-Gujarati High Class Tutor, preferably resident of Khar. Will have to teach every day, including holidays and Sundays. Apply stating age, qualifications, and salary required, to Box No. 2455. "Bombay Chronicle".

General Employment Bureau have enquiries for:—Lady Doctors, Nurses, Teachers, Electrical-Mechanical Engineers, Mechanical Draughtsman, Wireless Mechanic and Shorthand-Typists. Suitable applicants apply 203, Hornby Road, Bombay. (2454).

Wanted a clerk, knowing book-keeping. Apply with qualifications Box No. 2456, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—For a Girls' High School an experienced Gujarati Graduate Teacher having ideals of national education and service. B.T. or S. T. C. preferred. Apply immediately with full particulars: Box No. 100, C|o The "Bombay Chronicle". (8440)

Wanted Immediately A Competent Accountant apply:—Hon. Secretary, Local Self-Government Institute, 11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. (8443)

Wanted by the Tropical Insurance Co. Ltd., Secretary for Bombay Branch. Salary Rs. 200|300 according to abilities plus travelling and all office expenses. Applicants capable of securing sound organisation and guaranteed business and willing to deposit cash security Rs. 2,000|3,000 need only apply to Head Office, P.O. Box 130, Delhi. (8416).

Applications with testimonials stating age, experience and minimum salary expected, are invited for the posts of (1) Professor (or Lecturer) of English, (2) Professor (or Lecturer) of History and Economics, (3) Professor (or Lecturer) of Persian and Urdu, and (4) Demonstrator in Physics for the M.T.B. College, Surat; they should reach the Principal on or before 5th June. At least a high Second Class at the M.A. is necessary for the first three posts. Appointments will be till 31st March, 1935, at least in the first instance. (8340).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Part-time work will be accepted on moderate salary by an experienced, qualified Accountant. Reply Box No. 124, "Bombay Chronicle".

10. SITUATIONS WANTED

Timber Expert seeks engagement in any way. Well acquainted with the market, having knowledge of all kind, Burma timbers, Assam, C. P. and foreign timbers. Reply Box No. 123, "Bombay Chronicle".

21. OFFICES WANTED.

Wanted airy and well-lighted office room in Fort at moderately cheap rent. Reply Box No. 116, "Bombay Chronicle".

44. MEDICAL.

Wanted—Medical agencies for Punjab. Most influential firm, see personally, C|o M. A. Parekh, Princess Street. (2436).

45. DOCTORS & NURSES.

Wanted urgently Lady Doctors, Qualified Nurses, B.P.N.A. Teachers, B.A.B.T., S.T.C., B.Sc., B;Ag;, Lady companions, Stenographers knowing Accounts. Apply stating salaries—Certificates Box No. 1000, "Bombay Chronicle". (2458).

Wanted fully qualified Nurses preferably with B. P. N. A. qualifications. Starting salary Rs. 60 P.M. with free board, lodging and uniform. Must be prepared to join on 1st July 1934. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age and caste: Major Sohrab S. Antia, Chief Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior Government. (8438).

Qualified doctor's services required for private charitable dispensary, three hours in morning at Bhuleshwar. Apply Box No. 113, "Bombay Chronicle".

49. HOMOEOPATHY.

Homoeopath Dr. G. B. Patel M.B., (Homoeo, Cal.), Consulting Physician for Chronic diseases. Cancers, Tonsils, Tuberculosis &c. Treated medically . Consultation dates:—1st, 2nd, 15th and 16th. 375, Hornby Road (11 to 4) p.m. 364, Kalbadevi Road (9-11) a.m. (4 to 7) p.m. Phone:—60133. (2449)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

The South Indian Education Society's School, Matunga.—The date of re-opening of the School is postponed from June 4th to June 5th, June 4th being a Public Holiday on account of King's Birthday. The Head Master will be in attendance at the School premises daily between 8 and 10 a.m. and between 5 and 7 p.m. for a week before the re-opening of the School for admission of new pupils. (2423).

Sixth Standard And First Year detained students promoted to Matric and Intermediate. "H.B." Post Box 3156, Bombay.

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

Excellent Small-loans Facilities for families. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (2419)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition, particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broath	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

Immediately Wanted. — Agents everywhere in India and Bombay Presidency for securing wonderful Insurance business from Rs. 100 to 400 p.m. Apply: Mutual Relief Co., Ltd., Amritsar (Punjab). (2447).

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Talapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

87. ASTROLOGERS.

Do you desire to know your future? Do you want to know the future tendency of the various markets? Do you wish to have your horoscope scientifically prepared? If so, please communicate with Jotish Manishanker, C|o Box No. 111, "Bombay Chronicle".

103. LIVE STOCK

Jersey Black Giants are laying wonderfully enormous sized eggs. A trio arrived from England just last December is offered at a great sacrifice. Other Breeds of English and American Poultry also going at greatly reduced prices on account of off season. Leghorns, Minorcas, Australorps, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks and beautiful little Bantam fowls are fully described in our Clearance Circular. Send to-day for a Free copy. The Asian Poultry Farm, No. 11, Connaught Road, Poona.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Butter, best quality at competitive price for household use, Champion Brand, can be had from Champion Butter Company, Grant Road, Trial solicited.

149. PHOTOGRAPHY.

Photographs of Indian Nationalist Leaders. True and attractive pictures. Apply Box No. 125, "Bombay Chronicle".

Commercial photographs of machines, buildings, plants, etc., for advertisement or other purposes done at cheap rates. Counsic Bros.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Two plots on Koregaon Park, Poona, measuring 6000 yds. each. Any offer invited. Apply Box No. 2439, "Bombay Chronicle".

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Wanted to purchase well-seasoned Burma teak wood for furniture purposes at favourable prices. Reply with particulars to Box No. 122, "Bombay Chronicle".

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING of the qualified policyholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 12, Mission Row, Calcutta, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th June, 1934, at 11-15 a.m. for the purpose of electing two Directors.

By Order of the Board,
MARTIN & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Calcutta, 26th May, 1934.
8447

LOST OR MISLAID.

APPLICATION DEPOSIT RECEIPT Nos. 68|69 and 610, Allotment Letter Nos. 68|69 and 610 and Allotment Money Receipt Nos. 2269|2270 and 2290 for 210 shares Nos. 2112 to 2311 and 20219 to 20228 of the Vulcan Insurance Co., Ltd., standing in the name of Vasudeo Vishnu Sakhlikar have been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of the above receipts should be notified to the above Company at its Registered Office Bombay within one month from the date hereof, otherwise the original share certificates concerning the above receipts will be delivered to the UNDERSIGNED SHAREHOLDER.

V. V. SAKLIKAR,
Sakli, Dist. East Khandesh
8449

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING & WEAVING CO., LTD.

LOSS OF DEPOSIT RECEIPT.

Mr. RAJMAL RAMNARAYAN of SHOLAPUR, who held a Deposit Receipt for Rs. 50,000 from this Company being Receipt No. 10 dated 22nd May, 1933, has applied for the issue of a duplicate deposit receipt on the ground that the original has been LOST OR MISLAID. Any person claiming any interest in the Deposit Receipt aforesaid or having any objection to the issue of a duplicate Deposit Receipt is requested to communicate with the Company on or before the 4th day of June, 1934.

By Order of the Board
of Directors,
M. J. DIVEKAR,
Secretary.
26th May, 1934.
8448

AUCTION SALES

MENESSE & Co

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 1,386 BALES COTTON (MOGHLAI, BERAR, BENGAL, ETC.).

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May, 1934, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at the Cotton Depot Sewree opposite Wadia Godowns on the Port Trust Plot by order of the Insurance Offices concerned the above mentioned damaged cotton that salved from the fire that occurred in the godown of Messrs. Toolsiram Gurdasram.

The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

MENESSE & CO. 495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

The charm of the name of

KRISHNA

will capture the hearts of the Bombay public once again.

Watch for

KRISHNA

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B. P. S

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BOMBAY-JAPAN via COLOMBO & PORTS.

Steamers	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Hakodate Maru	5303	30 May	5 June
*Ginyo Maru	9000	30 May	12 June
Tokiwa Maru	6973	17 June	26 June
Toyama Maru	7090	30 June	13 July.
Tottori Maru	5973	18 July	27 July

*Passenger steamer with excellent accommodation and services £50 Return.

COLOMBO-JAPAN via PORTS.

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Kashima Maru	10000	29 May.
Yasukuni Maru	12000	9 June

COLOMBO-MARSEILLES-LONDON

	Tons	Leave Colombo
Terukuni Maru	12000	4 June.
Hakusan Maru	10500	20 June.

HONGKONG-SAN FRANCISCO

	Tons	Leave Hongkong
Tatsuta Maru	17000	20 June
Asama Maru	17000	4th July.

KOBE-SEATTLE via VANCOUVER

	Tons	Leave Kobe
Heian Maru	11600	23 June
Hikawa Maru	11600	16 July.

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It is the given to the Atank Nigrah Pills to revive hopes of Life among those who look aged though young.

A Leading Tonic

Rupee One per tin (32 Pills)

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Statutory Statement of Accounts Prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

Telephone No. 22997.

B. L. THOSAR,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT,
495-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY

TIBETAN REGENCY WORRIES NANKING

One Probable Choice is Radical, Another Conservative But Both Anti-Chinese

The Nanking Government is still uninformed about the trend of events in Tibet since the death of the Dalai Lama, but American and British missionaries stationtd in the far-western fringe of Szchuen Province send word about a new domestic struggle for control of the Roof of the world, says the Shanghai correspondent of the "New York Times."

Power will be centred in the hands of the man who is chosen as Regent, for the nominal temporal ruler of Tibet for the next twenty years will be the new "Incarnation" of the Dalai Lama. This infant will have no power during his childhood and youth, but will be educated in lamaism, while the Regent will conduct all affairs of State.

Already there are two contenders for power, Jenseh Gungpei and Jenseh Tsarong, both of were high officials under the late Dalai Lama. Gungpei is a conservative, who wants to continue the rule of the priests and is opposed to any kind of modernization. Tsarong, on the other hand, is known as a "modernist." He wants to maintain the authority of the lama priests, but he advocates the building of highways and railways, the utilisation of the wasted water power of the country for electrical development.

Gungpei is opposed to the growth of the Tibetan Army, but he wants all lamas and monks to be armed, and thinks each lamasery should be made into a citadel, Tsarong favours having the priesthood devote itself exclusively to religious and intellectual affairs and to the education of the people. He would enlarge the mercenary army and modernise its equipment.

The important and discouraging feature of the situation, as seen from Nanking, is that both Gungpei and Tsarong are reported to be ardent advocates of Tibetan Independence, so that if either succeeds in becoming Regent there can be no peaceful assertion of Chinese suzerainty over Tibet.

Meanwhile Nanking continues to announce the early departure for Lhassa of the Chinese Government's emissary, but this dignitary fails actually to start on his long overland journey. At last accounts he is to have a whole regiment of picked soldiers as a bodyguard, but where the money is to come from to pay for a three-month overland journey for such a large body of men is not stated.

Another important fact, blandly ignored in all announcements from Nanking, is that the Tibetans are continuing to war against the Chinese forces in Sikong and Western Szechuen, and are steadily pushing Tibet's borders eastward. The Panshen Lama, so-called "spiritual ruler" of Tibet, who was driven into exile ten years ago by the late Dalai Lama, continues to talk of returning to his native land, but will make no actual move until the Regent has been selected and has made clear his attitude.

SMUGGLING INTO BRITISH INDIA

Mr. Karanjia's Posers For Press Correspondent

"That there is no evidence of smuggling of silk through the French possessions of Pondicherry and Chandranagore is the opinion held here. Unless definite proof is produced, officials do not feel called upon to take action, especially as they are satisfied that the customs cordon round Pondicherry is very efficient and effective.

As for alleged smuggling through Kathiawar, Cutch and other parts, Government enquiries have failed to establish any proof of the same. Unless therefore, Mr. Behram Karanjia and his Silk Merchants Association of Bombay can throw real light on the subject, Simla is not likely to view their complaints very seriously," said an Associated Press message from Simla of the 25th instant. Mr. Behram N. Karanjia has issued the following statement in reply to it:—

I have read the telegram sent by the representative of the Associated Press at Simla and published in your issue of Saturday, May 26. In the first instance let me remark that I do not believe for a single moment that it is an official statement. I shall reply very briefly to the points that have been raised in the telegram.

Firstly, let me point out that I drew the attention of the Government of India as long ago as March 1923 to the smuggling that has been going on and after giving them definite proofs by evidence and concrete instances in the time of Mr. A. M. Green and Mr. Raisman, the Customs Collectors at that time and after convincing the Hon'ble Sir Basil Blackett, the customs cordon was installed at Viramgaum in June 27. If no smuggling was being carried on how is it that Government decided to draw a customs cordon to prevent it?

Secondly, the attention of the Government of India was drawn during the same period that smuggling was going on over the Siam-Burma border. If it was not true, why was a custom barrier put up on that frontier and smuggling stopped to a certain extent?

FROM BALUCHISTAN FRONTIER

Thirdly, recently, the attention of the Government of India was drawn to heavy smuggling being carried on over the Baluchistan Frontier. The goods were being taken to Pasni and Gwadar and other small ports. How is it that the Governor-General-in-Council has prohibited, by a Government notification, the bringing into British India by land from the Las-Bela and Kalat States of goods of any description such as piece-goods of cotton, silk, artificial silk and of mixtures of these material, sugar, alcoholic liquors, cigarettes and saccharine. If there was no smuggling why was this communique issued? Why recently has the Government of India prohibited imports of silver, etc., via Persian Frontier and why is it made a penal offence?

FROM FRENCH INDIA

Lastly, about the vital question of smuggling from Pondicherry and Chandernagore, I am in possession of full particulars but as the inquiry by the Collector of Customs is going on it would be unfair to him, to enter here into details. But I am in a position to prove and I will put all my cards on the table when occasion arises. But one fact is certain that goods despatched from Chandarnagore are detained by the Collector of Customs at Bombay and the consignees have either absconded or they do not come to claim their goods. Eventually, the goods will be confiscated by Government. What further proof does the Simla correspondent want?

As regards Kathiawar, the enquiry is going on and Mr. Nind is to make a report. Till this has been done I am not going to make any statement on matters which are 'sub judice.'

FORFEITURE OF PROPERTIES IN CEYLON

Sale Of Moveables To Recover Arrears Of Rates

COLOMBO, May 27.

To recover arrears of rates, 159 properties have been seized in virtue of a warrant issued by the Kolonnawa U.D.C. Chairman, and the moveable articles or garden produce of these properties are being sold, at the moment, to recover the amounts due.

This is the result of a no-tax campaign started by the residents of Ward No. 1 in the Kolonnawa Urban District Council area who have not as yet paid the assessment taxes for the first quarter of 1933. The sales are being conducted by the Revenue Inspector, assisted by the police.—United Press.

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STATE ACTION ALONE CAN ERADICATE EVIL

Abolition Of Untouchability Will Remove Stigma Of "Depressed"

LAHORE, (By Mail).

In connection with he Anti-Untouchability Bill introduced by Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah in the Legislative Assembly prof. U. N. Dall. Secretary Punjab Brahman Samaj, Lahore sent the following note to the Home Secretary to the Government of the Punjab:—

"The Bill is a short but comprehensive measure. It provides for the removal of legal disabilities imposed by custom upon a large number of people of India who are looked down upon as Depressed Classes. In spite of the progress of education among these people they are denied the elementary rights as members of human society. They are denied access to public places and thoroughfares as well as to the wells and tanks. In many places they are denied the services of barbers and washermen. Whenever disputes arise on these points the decisions of the Courts of Law follow the local customs.

UNJUST AND INEQUITABLE.

These disabilities are against all principles of equity and justice. Brahman and other caste people go to temples on vehicles carried these depressed class people, their courtyards are kept clean by them, and they receive from them various kinds of important services. But still they assert that they are polluted by their touch. This is the age-old argument of the privileged classes. The so-called depressed classes constitute an important section of the community, and it is the duty of the State to assure them an equal status with other caste people in all matters. So far as religion is concerned there is actually no distinction to the truly devout.

WHAT SCRIPTURES SAY.

It has been said in the Hindu Scriptures: i.e., 'a Chandala is superior to a Brahmin if he is endowed with spiritual knowledge.' But people do not obey scriptures and are not always actuated by the desire to look after the well-being of the community as a whole. They follow the customs however unreasonable they may be. The custom of untouchability is responsible for keeping a large section of the community degraded. But this custom can be abolished only with the help of the State. Private endeavours can never secure universal assent till they are ratified by the Legislature. The abolition of untouchability in this country is sure to give to millions of men and women the right to live as free human beings."

NO DIFFICULTIES.

The difficulties pointed out by the Law Member in the Assembly are not such as the Legislature cannot deal with in he interests of humanity. The Bill does not affect the private rights to property. Private places are not accessible to all, not even the Brahmans. The Bill does not touch the caste system as such, and untouchability may be removed without interfering with the system as such, which the Brahma Samaj would like to be abolished. The personal law differs in different castes, and in different provinces. The Bill has discreetly avoided these questions.

WHAT BILL SEEKS TO DO.

In the Brahma Samaj there are men who have come from different castes, and they are guided by their personal law in the matter of succession and other questions. In course of time these differences may be reduced by the adoption of a common social standard. But those problem are not involved in this question. Here the Legislature has been asked to remove a custom which has been eating into the very vitals of the nation. With the right to mix freely millions of men and women will rise to the status of free citizens. It is useless to extend the franchise to the depressed classes if their touch is considered a profanation by the privileged classes. The abolition of untouchability will remove the stigma of the "depressed."—United Press.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE

Forecast Of The Agenda

An essential purpose of the League of Nations is the promotion of international co-operation. In the social and industrial sphere this task is entrusted to the International Labour Organisation, which forms part of the mechanism of the League.

The deliberative body of the Organisation—the International Labour Conference, consisting of representatives of Governments, employers and workers—has for its object the conclusion of international agreements by which certain minimum standards of employment can be established and maintained throughout the world.

The 18th Session of the Conference, opening at Geneva on 4 June, will probably last about three weeks.

In addition to delegations from over fifty countries which are members of the Organisation, it is anticipated that observers from some non-member countries, including the United States, will participate in the work of the Conference as they did last year.

A number of items on the agenda of the present Session of the Conference are of particular interest because of their bearing on the issues connected with the still-continuing economic depression. The Conference will consider definite proposals for the establishment of a forty-hour week, which is widely regarded both as a means of diminishing unemployment by reducing the hours of work, and as a method of enabling the workers to share in the benefits of technical progress.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

The Conference will likewise examine proposals for an international agreement in the matter of unemployment insurance and various forms of relief for the unemployed.

Another item of interest to all who are anxious to see the economic machinery of the world again in full movement through the stimulation of enterprise and the renewed flow of capital, is the report prepared for the information of the Conference by the International Labour Office on the organisation and co-ordination of national and international public works. This document will enable the delegates to take stock of the experience of a number of countries in which various schemes of public works, calculated to increase employment and stimulate trade, have already been put into operation.

Moreover, the present crisis and its various aspects—social, economic, commercial, financial and monetary—will form the principal theme of the general discussion on the Annual Report of the Director of the International Labour Office.

There are other questions on the agenda, of narrower scope but of real interest.

For example, the Conference will consider extending the list of beneficiaries of the Convention of 1925, which provided that victims of occupational diseases should receive compensation analogous to that received by victims of accidents in industry. It is proposed, for one thing, to include in this list silicosis—a disease dreaded by miners and stone-workers—which was the subject of a special conference called by the International Labour Organisation, with the aid of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines, in Jhonnesburg in 1930.

Another proposal is for the final prohibition of the work of women underground in mines of all kinds. As such work is already forbidden in most mining countries (e.g. in Great Britain since 1842,) this topic interests directly only a few of the more recently industrialised States, especially in the East.

Still another subject for a first discussion will be the maintenance of acquired rights and rights in course of acquisition under invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' pension schemes, on behalf of workers who transfer their residence from one country to another.

Methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works figure on the agenda a second time. The Conference will consider the Draft Convention prepared by the International Labour Office on the basis of last year's discussion of this question.

The final item consists of a proposal for the partial revision of the Convention prohibiting the night-work of women, so as to lift the prohibition in the case of women in responsible managerial position.

TO BE EXTRADITED TO BOMBAY

Ceylonese Youth Wanted In Criminal Breach Of Trust Case

COLOMBO, May 27.

Eddie Bartholomeusz, the man wanted by the Bombay Police on a charge of criminal breach of trust of a platinum bracelet, valued at Rs. 4,000, belonging to Lady Brabourne, and who was arrested in Kandy on Saturday is waiting to be conveyed to Bom-

The prisoner is a young man of 25 years of age and is a native of Moratamumulla, a village about ten miles from Colombo.

Bartholomeusz when produced before the Magistrate of Kandy admitted his identity but denied the charge made against him. He will be escorted to Bombay when the identifying witness who has now left Bombay arrives in Ceylon.—United Press.

NEW TERMINAL TAX IN LUDHIANA

Stir In Commerical Circles

LUDHIANA, May 26.D

A piquant situation has been created here, particularly in trading and commercial circles, by the passing of a resolution by the Municipal Committee of Ludhiana on May 21.

By that resolution the Committee decided to charge terminal tax on the whole of the consignment received here by train when its delivery is taken even though the wohle or a part of it has to be immediately sent out of its limits and even though it is not actually imported within its boundaries.

The resolution was enforced from May 22. Formerly the practice has been that terminal tax was charged only on that portion of the concignment which was actually imported within the Municipal limits, though the delivery of the whole consignment was taken. And even if it was realised on the whole consignment, it was refunded when the consignee gave a declaration that only a portion of it is to remain in the Municipal limits. The enforcement of the new resolution has created a great stir among the local commercial classes.

A public meeting was convened by the "Public Welfare League" in Gur Mandi last night over which Agha Sher Ahmad presided. A resolution of protest against the decision of the Committee was unanimously passed, and it was decided that a deputation should wait upon the Deputy Commissienor in this connection. —United Press,

MARXISM EXPLAINED

Materialism

Philosophy in general is divided into two distinct schools of thought: the Idealist and the Materialist. The fundamental difference between the two schools is concerned with the relationship between Ideas and Things, writes E. N. S. in the "New Leader."

The Idealist school contends that the "Idea," or the "Mind," come first, that they alone are real, and that the material things of the world which we experience through our senses are, in the final analysis, illusory.

The materialist, on the other hand, says that it is the material world that is of the first importance, the matter comes first, that the mind is a function of it, and that all thought is but a reflection of the material world.

Marx was a Materialist, but he differed from other materialist philosophers in that he applied his "materialism" to the problems of social development. From this he produced what can be regarded as the clue to the whole Marxism concept of social change—the materialist conception of history.

The foundation of the materialist conception of history is clearly seen in the preface to "Critique of Political Economy." In it Marx says: "The method of production in material life determines the general character of the social, political, and spiritual process of life. It is not the consciousness of men that determines their being, but, on the contrary, their social being determines their consciousness."

Rs. 500 CLAIMS ON SECRETARY OF STATE

JULLUNDUR, May 26.

One Puran of Nakodar tehsil who was implicated in a bomb case and was subsequently acquitted by the Additional District Magistrate, Jullundur has served with a notice on the Secretary of State for India through the District Magistrate, Jullundur, claiming damages of Rs. 500/ for his alleged false implication.—United Press.

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HOW TO RELIEVE RURAL INDEBTEDNESS

Punjab Hindus Suggest Encouragement Of Industries

LAHORE, (By Mail).

On their opinion being invited by the Punjab Government on the Rural Indebtedness Relief Bill, the Punjab Provincial Hindu Sabha at a meeting recently adopted the fodllowing resolution, a copy of which has been sent to the Punjab Government:—

This meeting resolves that this legislation is entirely uncalled for at this stage, in as much as the Regulation of Accounts Bill has only recently been passed, and before any other new legislation is taken the effect of this measure should be carefully watched.

In the opinion of the Punjab Hindu Sabha the only solution for the relief of indebtedness in this province is by increasing the income of agriculturists in the province which can be done, amongst other things, by providing subsidiary occupations for them. This is what is being done in other countries, and it is a matter of regret that in spite of the unanimous recommendation of the Committee on Indebtedness "that the permanent solution of this problem is to be found in the encouragement of industries in the province," the Punjab Government have not done anything to accept the advice and to adopt measures to give effect to it.—United Press.

"ENROLL AS CONGRESS MEMBERS"

Akola Meeting Appeals To Citizens

AKOLA, (Berar), May 26.

Last night a public meeting of citizens of Akola was held under the auspices of the District Congress Committee Sjt. Gole presided.

Mrs. Durgabai Joshi and Sjt. Brijlal Biyani explained the Patna decisions and appealed to the audience to become members of the Congress Committees which are to be reviewed as per resolutions of the working committee.

Workers of the District Congress Commitee would met in a day or two to chalk out further line of action.—United Press.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANISATION

Character Of Annual Conference

When the League of Nations was formed after the war a special part of it was devoted to labour questions: that is to say, special arrangements were made for the nations to meet to discuss labour problems which affected them all. In the League's Labour Organisation a great novelty was this; each State was not merely to be represented by its Mnister of Labour or other official—it was also to send a representative employed and representative worker. In the annual International Labour Conference each country has four votes—the employer and the worker one each, and the Government two; thus the two parties in industry are directly represented in these official discussions of labour problems by fifty-eight States-Members.

INDUSTRIAL PARLIAMENT.

The Annual Conference is in a sense an International Industrial Parliament; it differs from a Parliament in many respects, and not least in this—it does not make laws. It draws up treaties; and even the treaties bind only the States which agree to declare themselves bound. Often only a small change is needed in the laws of an industrially advanced country to adapt them to the terms of the new labour treaty or "Convention". Sometimes however, it is a big step for a country to take—for a newly industrialised country to abolish, let us say, all employment of children under fourteen years of age, or to reduce the the weekly hours of work. Or it may be a question of the abolition of forced labour in the great colonial empires.

The delegates at the Conference are men and women uniquely competent for the job in hand—Ministers of Labour, Under-Secretaries, Government officials, whose daily business is the framing and the administration of labour laws, and with them employers and trade union leaders (representing the industrial and not the political machine) whose whole lives are spent in study of the conditions of labour in their countries.

The Conference sits for about three weeks; all the facts to enable it to reach sound decisions have been circulated well in advance so that no time need be wasted. Mechanical devices are used to the same end—when a speaker in a debate addresses his audience in one language two or three interpreters below the platform quietly redeliver his speech each in a different language, into a telephone; the delegates sit with head-phones, "turning on" the language which they understand most easily.

"The facts have been circulated in advance"—but by whom? The Conference comes together once a year, from all quarters of the globe; but there is a permanent Office in Geneva, staffed by an international civil service. The Office provides the secretaries and reporters and interpreters of the Conference while it is in session, and all the year round it is collecting and comparing and publishing the facts about labour law and conditions of labour through out the world.

GOVERNING BODY.

The Office has a Director at its head, but it has also a Governing Body. This is, as it were, the Conference in miniature: there are the representatives of twelve Governments and six employers and six workers. The Governing Body meets every quarter, directs the work of the Office, and it has one especially important task—to decide what subjects the annual Conference shall discuss.

The Governing Body chooses with care; it is no use to expect to reach an international agreement except on a subject where there is known to be a considerable measure of similarity of national outlook in a majority of countries. Suppose it chooses Unemployment Insurance. The choice made, the Office draws up a report showing the law and the practice in all countries—a report which brings out all the points of similarity and of difference in the benefits, the conditions attached to the benefits, the administration, the financing of the different systems and so forth. This Report is distributed to the States; the Conference meets and has a general discussion from which there emerge, it may be, two things—first, that there is a good prospect of an international agreement and second, the general lines along which advance is possible. That is all that is done this year: experience has shown that "more haste less speed" is very true of technical treaties of this kind.

Then the Office sends out a series of questions based upon the discussions in the Conference. The Governments are asked whether they think that such and such a category of worker should be covered, and similar questions. Then the next year the Conference has before it not only the law and practice but also a knowledge of just what each Government feels disposed to do; and it also has as a rule the text of a possible agreement drawn up by the Office as a basis of discussion—an attempt to suit all the different views sufficiently to bring success within reach.

It may be then that in the second year an international treaty comes into being. Even so, the States remain masters of their own actions. The strongest form of treaty is called a 'Draft Convention", which the Governments lay before their Parliaments and which they are free to accept (it is called to "ratify") or not. Only if they ratify, and so make themselves parties to an international treaty in the full sense, do they come under obligation to report year by year, the way in which they are carrying out their bargain.

There is another form of decision called a Recommendation, which is in the nature of advice. Governments are free to take it or not, or to take it in part; the obligation is only to report what they decide to do.

For these decisions to be reached in the Conference a majority of two-thirds is needed, so that a substantial measure of agreements required; to insist upon unanimity where there is often such a conflict of interests would be to make the machine unworkable.

In all, forty Draft Conventions have been adopted by the Conference since 1919 and it has held seventeen Sessions. The 18th Session of the Conference is now meeting in Geneva

SWADESHI EXHIBITION

BHAVNAGAR, May 26.

Vigorous steps are being taken by the youths of Bhavnagar for stirring up public opinion in favour of making the ensuing Swadeshi Bazar Exhibition, to be held at Bhavnagar in July, thoroughly representative of indigenous industries and handicrafts in Kathiawar.

Similarly brisk preparations are being made at Rajkot by Mr. Nanalal K. Jasani, Chairman of the Krishna-Janmashtami Swadeshi Exhibition Committee, for attracting varied specimens of local arts and crafts to the exhibition to be held as usual at Rajkot in August.—United Press.

UNIVERSAL APPEAL OF BUDDHISM

'Come And See", Was Buddha's Motto, Says Dr. Barna At Anniversary Celebrations

Buddha's 2558th anniversary was celebrated by the Buddhist Society at "Anand Vihara" on Sunday evening, when Dr. Benimadhava Barna, M.A., D.Litt., of the Calcutta University delivered the Presidential address, extracts from which are given below:—

"If Buddha was great, as all the Buddhists and others claim, he must be contemplated as an eternal personality, one who is always at the back to urge us behind, who must always be ahead to be approached, ever by the side to take us by the hand, above like the pole-star to point out the direction, and below not to make us despair of progress because we are lowly and fallen, poor and destitute.

UNIVERSAL PERSONALITY

"After a century of painstaking researches in Indology the world of scholars has come to realise that Buddha's personality is nothing if it is not universal, that Buddhism is nothing if it is not universal, that the Buddhist Order is nothing if it is not universal.

THREE DEFINITIONS

"None need be surprised then that in the recorded teachings of Buddha no person is required to take refuge in any particular teacher or in any particular system, or in particular order. The teachings furnish the reader with a set of three abstract definitions one to test the greatness of a teacher or leader, another to test the excellence of a system, and the third to test the strength of an organisation or institution. The test setting forth these three definitions is honoured with the title "Dhamadasa" or "Mirror of Faith." Any person or any system or any organisation satisfying the test in these definitions may well be accepted as worthy of serious consideration. All are at liberty to criticise these definitions or suggest better ones if tney can.

NO SET RULES

The Sangha is so defined in the abstract that to belong to it no person is required to approach a Mahathera of Ceylon or Cambodia, or a Lama or Tibet or Mangolia for conferring ordination according to any set rules of discipline. As the defination stands any person, formally ordained or not, in any walk of life and wearing any garb, is to realise for himself whether and how far he satisfies the test of ranking with it.

NOT A CODE OF ETHICS

If this be the real trend of Buddhism as a system of thought shall we be justified in interpreting it as a mere code of ethics, or as a mere cult of pessimism, or as a mere religion without God and Soul, as a mere democratisation of the philosophy of the Upanishads? To represent it in the light of any one thing to the exclusion of others is to foist upon Buddhism a position from which it would recoil. Any scholar putting forward an exclusive view like this would be a "micchaditthika" incompetent to adjudicate upon the system. Similarly, if any particular Buddhist sects puts forward any such view on the authority of any particular text or sect of texts to the exclusion of the rest, it will be guilty of the same kind of error in judgment. To warn us against all possible misrepresentations, we are furnished in Buddhism with diverse types of views, opinions, beliefs, theories, creeds and modes with none of which Buddha's system is to be identified. I think this will suffice to clearly set forth the significance of Buddha's expression "uttaritara" 'going still further,—the progressive spirit in Buddhism.

NO FINALITY

If Buddhism stands, as I have sought to establish, for "uttaritara" or 'further step,' there cannot be any finality or perfection in any other but a relative sense. What is finality in respect of one, may be in respect of another just a prior step to something else. The test of finality is that it will not be contradicted by another finality. When two received or so-called finalities or ultimate truths came into conflict with each other as "asti" with "nasti," there must necessarily be a 'third' (tertium quid) to unify them in meaning without being identified with either.

According to the logical mode, the dialectrical process of thought leads, as has been shown, to "nibbana" as the last term or ultiamte category. In accordance with the mystical or psychical mode, the process of meditation is to proceed from one plane of experience or one level of consciousness to another. The procession is also from one state of trance and ecstacy to another. The highest state of trance said to have been reached by Buddha is called "sanna--vedayita-nirodha," which is a state of trance when outwardly the man reaches it is as good as dead, there being nothing but 'warmth' (ussa) as the sign of life.

GAINING IN CONSCIOUSNESS

"It may be easy at this stage to understand that as, on the one hand, the trend of universalism in Buddha's thought is towards increasing the significance of all statements of truth, so, on the other hand the trend of universalism in Buddha's religious experience is towards gaining in consciousness from more to more. Granted this, it would follow that all the methods prescribed in Buddhism, the practice of "satipatthana," "patisambhida," "metta," "karuna," and the rest are all calculated to achieve these two ends.

TRIBUTE TO BOMBAY

Referring to Bombay, he said, "This is the city which was the scene of literary activities of the late lamented Sir R G Bhandarkar and Dr. Hofrath Buhler. This is still the scene of literary activities of Prof. Dharmananda Kosambi, the gifted modern "Achariya" but for whose advent both in Calcutta and this great city the methodical study of Pali and Buddhism would not perhaps -have gained admission into any of the Indian Universities. He is still the living tie between the East and the West."

"COME AND SEE"

"It is the non-sectarian or universal appeal of Buddha that appeals to me personally. "Come and See" ("ehi-passa") was appropriately chosen as motto of Buddha's whole teaching. There is nowhere this iconoclastic proposal made that one should demolish one's national shrine or ancestral house of worship for the erection of a sanctuary to his honour."

MADAME WADIA'S MESSAGE

At the meeting, a message was read from Madame Wadia who sent her greetings to the Society for the success of the meeting. She regretted that such celebrations are usually observed as formalities and said, "We should all bear in mind that from such festival we should gather nourishment and sustainance, derive spiritual inspiration and strength."

HINDUISM AND BUDDHISM

Plea For Better Understanding And Co-operation

NEW DELHI, May 26.

"It was most unfortunate that the two religious organisations namely Hinduism and Budhism having intimate relationship should ever indulge in sectarian dispensions, which was mostly responsible for the final expulsion of Buddhism from India one thousand years back," states Mr. Srish Chatterjee a worker of the Mahabodhi Society in the course of a plea for a better understanding and closer rapprochement among the Hindus and Buddhists.

"The time has come," continued Mr. Chatterjee, "when such quarrel and dissension must cease, And India with the East must once again rise up and unite together to contribute to the sum total or human thought that is in the process of making, for the amelioration of the lot of bewildered humanity.

Let Hindus and Buddhists shake off their petty differences and join in revitalising and re-editing the doctrines of Veda, Vedanta and Tripitako in harmony with each other and save the world from materialistic brutality.

BUDDHA'S PHILOSOPHY.

"As a tributary to the stream of Brahmanic culture which emanated from the same spontaneous fountain-spring of Vedic culture, the philosophy of Buddha once inspired and ennobled the length and breadth of India, Afghanistan, Turkistan, Iran and Central and Northern India: Lord Buddha pondered on the complex problems of life and found solutions to make man's inner life more perfect, more universal and more human. Half the world responded to His benevolent appeal for the liberation of mankind. The Brahman accepted Him as one of the incarnations of Shree Vishnu. To a large extent Buddhism and Brahmanism owe their origin to Indo-Aryan culture.

EAST UNIFIED.

"Inspired by His message of salvation, the Buddhist Sramans and Brahman Sannyas is easily crossed the almost inaccessible mountain ranges of the North-West, into Tibet, China, and Korea and poured into Japan to preach His gospel for the realisation of the soul. Under the banner of "ahimsa parama dhamma" the whole of the East was unified into a bond of love and co-operation in the days of Asoka who equally patronised the Vedic, Jain, Brahmanic and Buddhist fold.

It was the spirit of brotherhood that brought in such a remarkable culmination of Indian arts and architecture in the golden age of the imperial Gutas who transcended all political, sectarian and linguistic distinction and patronised impartially all branches of Hinduism and Buddhism."—United Press.

SPORT, THE HEALER

British-India Davis Cup Team In Switzerland

(By Air Mail.)

LUCERNE, May 18.

"Your country is one which is constantly in the eye of the people at home. The Indian question, as it is called, is for ever before the public", said Commander Studd, D.S.O., son of Sir Kynaston Studd, a former Lord Mayor of London, in welcoming the British-India Davis Cup Tennis Team to Europe.

The team opened their match against Switzerland at Lucerne, and were entertained to dinner by Commander Studd at the Polytechnic Chalet.

"But there are occasions," he went on, "when the question fades from our minds, and we all become one, and this is one of those occasions. There is no healer like sport.

MISSION OF SPORT.

"The more there is of this, the better for us all, and it is for that reason that I welcome you and cherish the sport which brings you to Europe once more.

"It is the sport which brings you here, and which takes cricket teams to India, which makes us better friends, and I sometimes think the M.C.C. would make a better shot at solving some of our problems than the Government do!

"Tennis is, I suppose, the most international of all sports, as this Davis Cup competition show. To it, therefore, we can turn for the propagation of the feeling of good sportsmanship, a feeling which will overcome any obstacle.

"There has been a tendency in some quarters to introduce a kind of politics ihto certain branches of sport, and one has only to see the reaction among British sportsmen to realise how deep-rooted is the sentiment for fair play in the British character.

PLAYING THE GAME.

"It is no monopoly of ours, of course. Every sportsman of whatever nation has it, and I urge the greatest number of meetings possible to foster this feeling—this balm which sweetens the wounds which less understanding people cause.

"The more that sport takes its exponents and admirers abroad, the better we shall appreciate each others troubles. Travel is a great sister to sport in the field of good ambassadorship, so let us toast sport in general, and the British India Davis Cup team in particular."

Among those present were Dr. A. Fyzee, M. Bhandari and M. Sleem, and Captain Browne.—Reuter.

A Lovely Skin

the most endearing charm of all

DON'T let beauty fade! It's easy to keep your skin fresh and smooth, if you just remember that the secret of a fine, flawless complexion is perfect cleanliness. Fragrant "501" Toilet Soap is your ally: it is made from pure natural oils without harsh chemicals, and its rich, creamy lather gently cleanses the skin of all impurities that might mar its beauty.

"501" Toilet Soap costs amazingly little for a soap so exquisitely pure and mild.

Entirely free from animal fat

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Tomco Sales Dept.
P. O. Box 528, Bombay

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JOHN LANGRIDGE 232, NOT OUT

County Cricket Surprises At Chesterfield

LONDON, May 26.

At Chesterfield the wicket was excellent making Yorkshire and Derbyshire collapses all the more surprising.

Mitchell kept perfect length with spinners and in one spell captured three wickets for seven. Verity at one time had five slips. Bowes in one period took three wickets for ten.

Warwickshire at one stage lost four wickets for five runs. Perks then had an analysis of four wickets and one run and was unplayable at that period. Wyatt was stolid and just before lunch he retired limping after a severe blow on the little toe of the left foot but later resumed with runner.

Larwood who took two wickets for 44 and Voce who took three for 55 both employed leg theory, though not at their fastest. Brothers Langridge added 238 in 175 minutes. John began slowly making only 33 in 120 minutes before lunch but later livened up hitting Liddell for 20 in one over and then sending Bakewel to leg boundary four times successively. His innings was chanceless and included 29 fours. Bowes once had five for 14. Wyatt hit one sixer and seven fours. Pataudi also hit once over the ropes and seven times to the boundary.—Reuter's Special.

Gover four for 73), Surrey 67 for nil.

Warwickshire vs. Worcestershire: Warwickshire 209 (Smart 65, Wyatt 68 not out Perks five for 36), Worcestershire 112 for three (Pataudi 57).

Glamorgan vs. Leicestershire: Glamorgan 344 for six (Duchfield 65, Turnbull 86, Smart 90 not out).

Kent vs. Hampshire: Kent 294 for seven (Ashdown 57, Ames 109 Todd 127).

Somerset vs. Gloucestershire: Somerset 225, Gloucester 87 for three.

Yorkshire vs. Derbyshire: Yorkshire 99 (Mitchell five for 26) and 41 for one wicket, Derbyshire 102, (Bowes five for 60).

Sussex vs. Northamptonshire: Sussex 445 for five (Melville 54, James Langridge 93, John Langridge 232 not out).

Nottinghamshire vs. Essex: Essex 262, (Taylor 54), Nottinghamshire 13 for nil.—Reuter's Special.

SEAMER SCORES CENTURY.

In the match between Oxford and Free Foresters which commenced to-day, Oxford batting first had made 340 for five at close (De Saram 59, Halliday 87, Seamer 115.)

De Saram was at wickets for five minutes over an hour and hit nine times to the boundary.—Reuter's Special.

LANGRIDGE IN SCORING MOOD

Sussex Piles Up 445 Runs For 5 Wkts. Against Northants

LONDON, May 26.

The following are the closing scores of first class cricket matches which commenced to-day:—

Lancashire vs. Surrey: Lancashire 263 (Watson 59, Iddon 93,

OXFORD WINS

Inter-Varsity Loan Tennis Contest

LONDON, May 26.

Oxford won the inter-varsity lawn tennis contest by 13 matches to 8.

The notable results are:—

Frank (Oxford) beat Bhandari (Cambridge) 6-1, 6-1. Wright (Oxford) beat Chartikavanij 4-6, 7-5, 6-4, Wright beat Bhandari 6-8, 6-3, 6-1.—Reuter's Special.

FRENCH HARD COURT TENNIS

(Special Cable)

PARIS, May 26.

In the third round of the French Hard Court Tennis Championship, Sleem beat Destremeau (France) 6-0, 6-1, 6-2. There are still no surprises.

To-day is mainly devoted to doubles.

DAVIS CUP

Wilmington (Delaware): In the Davis Cup United States beat Canada by three matches to nil.

INDORE CELEBRATES MALHAR RAO'S ANNIVERSARY

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, May 26.

The anniversary of Subehdar Malhar Rao Holkar was celebrated here yesterday at the King Edward Hall. His Highness Maharaja Holkar with all the distinguished officers of the state was present at the occasion. The Hall was fully packed with men and women. Speeches were delivered by Sardar Changan Saheb, Lt. Col. Daful, Commander-in-Chief, Holkar's Army and Prof. D. V. Potadar. Again in the evening the same day Prof. Potadar addressed a public meeting in the Middle School on "The causes leading to the downfall of the Mahrattas."

RECEPTION TO EX-MAHARAJAH AT RATLAM

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE, May 26.

The ex-Maharaja Tukoji Rao Holkar arrived by the Frontier Mail at Ratlam on the 22nd night from Mussoorie. He was received at Ratlam station by His Highness Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar, Sir Hukumchand and representatives of Hindu and Moslem communities. He motored from there to Indore with His Highness Maharaja Yeshwant Rao Holkar. Next morning his arrival was made known by a salute of 21 guns.

POPULARIZING CRICKET

Sind Club To Send Two Teams On Tour Of Moffusil

KARACHI, May 27.

The "United Press understands that the Sind Cricket Association in order to infuse interests in up-country cricket clubs, is sending out two teams on a tour in the mofussil of Sind.

The teams will be in charge of Messrs. J. Naoomal and Gopaldas of all-India fame. In the history of the Sind Club it is for the first time that due attention is being paid to cricket activities outside Karachi.

It may be recalled that the above step is the outcome of Mr. Jardine's advice.—United Press.

ON THEIR WAY

President Roosevelt's Book

Harold J. Laski reviewing in the "Manchester Guardian" President Roosevelt's book (On Our Way. By Franklin D. Roosevelt. London: Faber and Faber. Pp. xiv. 316. 7s. 6d. net.) says:—

No one is entitled to say that President Roosevelt has yet determined the direction in which he is going. But, whatever be our judgment of his policies, the first year of his term of office is the most effective example of democratic leadership the world has seen in the post-war years. When he took over the reins of government the United States were in a condition of economic and moral collapse. That there has been a revival of hope, a determination to experiment, an effort to discover a new equilibrium, is due to his courage and energy more than to any other single factor in the American situation.

This volume serves admirably to explain why this is so. It is essentially a collection of State papers woven together by a thread of fairly coherent narrative which seeks to explain their relevance to the situation they sought to bring under control. They explain much which would otherwise be unintelligible to the English reader. They make him realise both the depth of the crisis Mr. Roosevelt had to confront and the urgency of the policies he was called upon to extemporise. Whether it is the banks of the farmers, the unemployed or the mortgage problem, speed was of the essence of the problem. Looking back on what he has accomplished and given the factors by which he was limited, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the record is an impressive one. On the emergency side, at any rate. Mr. Roosevelt is entitled to regard himself as the saviour of the American economic system.

But his account of his policies reveals even more than this. It shows the mind and temper of the President in a way for which nothing save direct contact can be a substitute. Mr. Roosevelt, in the first place, is as far as possible removed from any contemporary notion of dictatorship. He is moulding an historic Constitution to new purposes by demonstrating, through the energising power of leadership, how public opinion can confer new flexibility on ancient forms. There is a sense in which the effort he represents has been more profoundly democratic than that of any predecessor within half a century; for the basis of his activities has been a popular consent more inherently related to the executive process than at any time within that period. From this angle American experience is profoundly significant for ourselves; for it shows what might be done with Parliamentary government where the Executive has audacity and the determination to exercise it.

NO SOCIALIST.

Mr. Roosevelt, further, makes it plain that his real philosophy is a pragmatic one. In the sense that he seeks, so far as possible, to preserve the historic contours of the American economic system he is truly Conservative; in the sense, again, that he takes account of, and seeks vigorously to correct, the evils the operation of that system has recealed he is a Radical. But there is nothing in his outlook which may properly be called Socialist. For him the power of the State remains that of the reserve organiser who defines the rules(not the immediate agent who operates the process. There is nothing hero which should make anyone suppose that he has a clear doctrine in his mind. He confronts each issue in terms of its own problems, not in terms of a general philosophy of action. The Securities Act, the National Recovery Act, the Tennessee Valley Plan are not parts of a consistent whole. They are adjustments or specific situations the emphasis of which in application is radical or conservative according to the special environment which surrounds each situation. The temper, broadly speaking, is, for an Englishman, more akin to that of Mr. Lloyd George at his best than anything else. There is the same relentless energy, the same willingness to desert tradition, the same power to communicate enthusiasm, the same buoyant optimism in action, the same ability to see the significance of ideas by an insight for which intuition seems the only proper word.

And as it has the merits or that temper so, also, Mr. Roosevelt's approach is liablo to similar dangers. He uses everyone who comes his way so long as their doctrine has a specific and immediate application; but there is no general vision informing the whole. More, it may be doubted whether the President, immersed in the excitement of an action he thoroughly enjoys, has felt the need of any general vision. He is not the kind of man who asks himself whether he should go to the left or to the right; he is not the kind, either, who poses the metaphysical inquiry whether the retention of capitalism is in fact compatible with the interstitial planning on which he has embarked. He is a broker of ideas, not an architect of systems. The fate of his experiment will be determined by the cumulative impact of isolated details all subject to daily change, not by the total effect of a wholesale plan conceived in terms of a coherent pattern. The weakness of this is, of course, that it appeals to a series of particular public opinions each of which is concerned with a part and not with the whole. That enables his opponents, who even yet dare not attack him on the whole front, to resist the impact of his changes at particular points where loss leaves the particular evil he attacks firmly entrenched in its authority. And it leaves some of the vital battles, most notably that against Wall Street, contests which permit the continuous remaking of each battle-line he may seem, at a given moment, to have destroyed.

AN UNCERTAIN OUTCOME.

The predominant impression the President's book makes is undoubtedly that of a brave fighter for a great cause. But it also leaves one profoundly uncertain of the possible outcome. To maintain the volume of support necessary to this process of cumulative change the President needs recovery on a wide scale. That is the condition precedent to keeping public opinion alertly interested. It is the condition precedent, also to his power to hold Congress as a co-operating body instead of a co-ordinate power. It is the condition precedent, again, to preventing the powerful vested interests he has attacked from coming out into the open against him. Without spectacular recovery public opinion will become fatigued; and at the point of fatigue the power of his enemies will grow by leaps and bounds. On the road he has chosen there is no going back save to defeat; and once there is public fatigue there will be grave difficulty in going forward. If that difficulty emerges there may well be an end of liberalism in America.

In this context it is highly significant that a publicist like Mr. Lippmann, who has tried hard to be a supporter of the President, should now be calling for a period of quiescence in experiment. That suggests the coming of fatigue. It would mean a delay in which a building not a quarter finished would be exposed to all the blasts of attack the vested interests could direct against it; the end would be its demolition. If I read aright the temper of President Roosevelt's book it is not an attitude which commands his sympathy. To him, as he says, the "time called and still calls for planning." Anyone who like him has the zest for action this book reveals is not likely to leave his oppoinents a breathing-space in which to consolidate their forces. His policy is to realise that delay is defeat. His one assurance of success is in the speed with which he drives forward.

World Peace

Anti-War Movement Makes Steady Headway In U. S.

Mr. Rayfond B. Fosdtck President of the American League of Nations Association, has wr.tten a pamphlet supporting the signature campaign which is being organised throughout the United States in which he says:

"A petition raising the issue o the relation of the United States to the League of Nations is being circulated by some twenty organisations interested in promoting international peace. This brings the question: Why raise the issue now?"

Mr. Fosdick then enumerates the reasons for raising the issue now as follows: —

(1) Because the world is face to face with another 1914. Once more the nations are in a mad race for arms.

(2) Because war hysteria grows as the influence of the League of Nations wanes.—The threat of international conflagration increases in inverse ratio to the prestige of Geneva.

(3) Because we do not know any way of avoiding impending disaster except we build on the foundations that have already been laid in Geneva. We do not claim that international co-operation is an easy method or that it represents a sure escape of war. All that we say is that no other method has been suggested, and none has been tried, that holds out as much hope as the method of continuous, systematised consultation between nations for which the League stands. If that process fails, if that degree of sanity and reason proves impossible, then the world is indeed headed for a new dark age.

GROWING NATIONALISM

(4) Because the growing nationalism of the last five years has got the world nowhere. It has brought no element of security but only jealousy, suspicion and the piling up of military budgets.—Another cataclysm is inescapable if we stay on our present path.

(5) Because while during the last decade and a half the United States has declined to join the League of Nations as it was organised in 1919, we have never stated what kind of a League we would join or the precise conditions under which we would consent to sit down in common council with other nations of the world... What are the conditions under which we would participate in the continuous international conference that take place in Geneva?"

A pamphlet by Mr. Clark Eichelberger, Director of the American League of Nations Association, "Geneva, the last ditch", in support of the signature campaign, has also been published by the Society.

At the end of the Annual Report of the Division of Intercourse and Education of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace for 1933, the Director, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, writes:—

It is plain from what has been written that the year has been one of constant study and vigorous work despite the fact that the world atmosphere has been distinctly discouraging. That economic nationalism which is still running riot and which is the great obstacle to the re-establishment of prosperity and genuine peace has been at its height during the past twelve months. If it now shows signs of growing weaker it is because its huge cost is beginning to be understood. It is only by such education of public opinion as that in which the Division of Intercourse and Education is so largely engaged that this violently reactionary movement can be checked and there be substituted for it such international understanding, international action as the needs and ideals of this present-day world so imperatively demand."

ACTIVE STEPS NEEDED

Mr. Frederick J. Libby, Executive Secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War, writes in the "News Bulletin," the magazine of the Society:—

"Will you...build a stronger local Peace Committee? A well knit local Peace Council comprising individuals prominent in the local organisations interested in peace should be formed in every community. And this is not enough! A militant Committee for peace Action is desperately needed now in every community and every precinct. These are the tasks awaiting such committees:

YOU!

1. TO PREVENT WAR WITH JAPAN. Let the President know through personal letters your unalterable opposition to building those ships authorised under the Vinson Bill. Ask him how he reconciles this with the 'good neighbour' policy which he advocates. Ask your Senator his attitude on repeal of the Exclusion Act.

2. TO STRENGTHEN THE PEACE OF THE WORLD. Send to our nearest office or to the League of Nations Association, 6 East 39th Street, New York City for as many copies as you want of the petition asking our Government to state on what terms it would join the League of Nations; and then divide your town among the members of the Peace Action Committee and 'canvas every house' for signatures. Get the co-operation of your local paper at least to the extent of reporting what you are doing as news.

3. TO CURB THE MUNITION INDUSTRY. Start by asking one of your Senators for a copy of the Nye resolution demanding an investigation of the munition industry. Then write to both your Senators and ask them what they think of it.

4. TO COUNTERACT THE WAR TALK AND WAR PARADES if they continue, organise Meetings and Parades in Defence of Peace. The week of May 13th-18th would be an appropriate time. What do you think?

WILL YOU DO YOUR BETS?

The prevention of another war is not now an academic matter. It is an urgent obligation upon everyone. See to it that your devotion and your intelligent service to this fundamental cause are such from now on that if war should come you could look the boys-your boy-in the eye and say truthfully, "I did my best to prevent it."

MANCHESTER YOUTH'S THRILLING ADVENTURES

Cover Over 8,000 Miles By Foot And By Canoe Starting With Only Four Shillings In His Pocket

MADRAS, (By Mail.)

Finding the humdrum city life too lacking in adventure to satisfy him, a 21 year-old Manchester Youth G.W.K. Savage, set out with only 4 shillings in his pocket to search the world for adventure, and he is now in Madras after covering 8,600 miles partly by canoe and mostly by foot.

Mr. Savage told a press representative his story. He advertised in the English news papers last July for a partner to join him in a round-the-world cruise in a canoe. No fewer than 473 adventurous people replied, two of whom were girls. After choosing his companion, they set off from Cleopatra's Needle, in the Thames, in a 14 feet, open canoe with only 4 shillings in cash, 500 photographs of themselves and plenty of optimism.

ACCIDENT AT GEHNT.

They eventually reached Dover and by way of the French canals and rivers, they went into Belgium. But disaster overtook them at Ghent when the frail craft was crushed between a barge and a lock wall, and they were compelled to abandon it. They each packed a ruck-sack and set off to walk round the world instead.

They hiked through Belgium, Luxmbourg, Eastern France and Switzerland, climbed the famous St. Gothard Pass and so gained Italy. It was a case of tramp, tramp, tramp, through sunny Italy and Sicily. Christmas was spent in Malta.

Working their passages in a small tramp steamer, they reached Tunis, in North Africa, where Mr. Savage's plans were upset for the partner being unable to "stick the pace" worked his passage back to England and comfort.

Strangely, from the very time he hit out on his own, adventures seemed to befall me.

HIDDEN FOR 5 DAYS.

"On New Year's Day," said Mr. Savage "I met two men from Manchester who smuggled me on board a tramp steamer and kept me hidden for five days till we reached Alexandria, where I was able to slip ashore and begin in trek across Egypt.

"I left Cairo intending to walk to Port Said, but I had covered only 30 miles when a band of Bedouins, thinking I was a deserter from the British regiment at Cairo, seized me and took me to a village, where they kept me confined in a large pigeon cote.

TO CAIRO ON CAMEL.

"After four days, I was placed on a camel and taken back to Cairo, where, foftunately, the Commanding Officer was easily assured that I was not an offender against the law or military regulations.

"It struck a piece of good luck at Cairo for a couple of officers happened to be leaving in a motor-car for Port Said, and they gave me a lift.

LOCKED UP FOR 7 DAYS.

"There, once again, I got into trouble, for the port authorities, not satisfied with my assurances, locked me up for seven days and only released me on my promising to board the first steamer. Even when I did get aboard, I was kept under supervision until the boat sailed for Jeddah.

"My next object was to reach Mecca, but only got with in sight of it when I was arrested by native guards and deported to the African Coast.

ADEN TO BOMBAY BY FOOT.

"Here I picked up a job as a carpenter on a "tramp"; and so reached Aden. Then from this sun-blistered spot, I walked my passage to Bombay by chipping rust off anything and everything that looked rusty. I crossed India, via Poona and Bangalore to Madras by getting lifts in cars, lorries and freight trains, and have now covered 8,600 miles at an average speed of 40 miles per day. I have been travelling nine months and will complete the journey in another seven months' time."

His route will be via Colombo to the Malay States and East Indies, then China and Japan, and then the long Trans-American trek, Vancouver to New York. —(United Press).

WHY SMOKING IS LIKED

Nicotine Induces Production Of Sugar In Man, Says Yale Scientists

Why do men and women smoke? Nicotine seems to be the obvious answer. Yet the corroborative evidence has been none too good. Nor is the carbon monoxide given off by a cigar or a pipe the explanation. If it were, smokers would sniff the fumes of automobiles and motor trucks with delight. Turn to any of the other products of tobacco's combustion or to any its ingredients. Not one of them accounts for the seductiveness of a cigarette.

Drs. Howard W. Haggard and Leon A. Greenberg of Yale's Laboratory of Applied Physiology tell us in Science that they hit upon the key to the mystery while they were trying to find out how often children, college students and industrial workers should be fed. After a meal the blood sugar increased, only to fall again to the fasting level and remain there, with a few exceptions, for many hours.

The exceptions were never the experimental children. So Haggard and Greenberg concentrated on the adults. Emotional disturbances have an effect on blood sugar but these were ruled out. A persistent search for the cause laid to nicotine. When the fasting level had reached the amount of sugar in the blood rose quickly after smoking.

This wasn't exactly new. It had long been nicotine is injected into animals their blood sugar temporarily rises. But no one had suspected that the smoking of a cigarette would produce the same effect.

EFFECT OF A SMOKE

Where does the sugar come from? The liver and muscles are the main sources of supply. They hoard not sugar as we know it but glycogen, and it is the glycogen which is converted into sugar by some mysterious chemistry in which the adrenal glands are involved.

Because sugar is produced by nicotine Haggard and Greenberg suggest that they have laid their fingers on the reason why smoking seems to appease the appetite of a hungry man. "Hunger appears from our observations and those of other investigators to arise within a definite time after the blood sugar falls to the fasting level. Tobacco smoking by inducing hyperglycemia (production of excess sugar in the blood) temporarily relieves these conditions."

Smokers prefer tobacco to any other leaf because of the nicotine after all. Man's fondness for sweets betrays itself again—this time through the blood.—"New York Times."

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Simon's Apologia For National Govt.

Claims, Change In Fiscal System Responsible For Britain's Financial Improvement

LONDON, May 11. (By Mail.)

Sir John Simon, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, contributes an article to the May 11th issue of the "National Labour" (MacDonald) Party journal, "The News-Letter" in which he claims that the economic and financial improvement of Great Britain is due to the National Government having adopted their fiscal methods to the needs of the times.

He points out that international trade has become clogged and diminished by a jungle of restrictions, tariffs, quotas and exchange control which would have made Great Britain's position intolerable if she had remained a passive victim of such a state of affairs.

NO ALTERNATIVE.

Loss of the overseas and home markets was inevitable, says Sir John Simon, as long as Great Britain under the new conditions maintained a system of free imports as well as a wage rate substantially higher than ruled in many countries which had exploited the open British markets. In these circumstances, Great Britain had no alternative but to change her fiscal system and become possessed of means to preserve and control her home market.

Dealing with Great Britain's export trade, Sir John Simon point out that in the Leap year of post-war prosperity—1929—2,200,000 persons were engaged in Great Britain in the export trade. The trade depression reduced this number to 1,300,000. Today the figure is over 1,500,000 and is increasing daily. The catastrophic fall in British exports by one-half between 1929 and 1931 has been arrested and exports are now increasing in value and volume.

VALUE OF NEW FISCAL POWER.

Sir John Simon emphasises in this connection the value of Great Britain's new fiscal power for negotiating trade agreements. He declares that the National Government are determined to use that power to the fullest extent possible for the direct advantage of British trade and also for the furtherance of freer trade throughout the world.

In conclusion, Sir John Simon declares that at a time of vital change the country needs such practical action as the National Government can take because they have put old party programmes on one side and are free to adopt whatever measures are required. They must act as practical men and deal with events and conditions as they find them. This, he claims, the National Government are doing with striking success.—Reuter.

GORGEOUS GIRLS
SPECTACULAR
DANCES
IN
Sitting Pretty
AT
PATHE
FRIDAY NEXT

INDIAN ART 2,000 YEARS AGO

Tagore College Student Lectures In Sweden

(By Air Mail.)

STOCKHOLM, May 15.

A lecture on "Indian Art 2,000 Years Ago" was given at the International Club at Stockholm by Mr. Lakshmiswar Sinha, a member of the Tagore College (India), who is at present studying national arts and crafts in Sweden.

He traced the influence on modern Indian art of the famous paintings found in the Saganta excavations. The paintings were believed to represent a civilisation which flourished more than 2,000 years ago.

The ancient peasants craft of Sweden, he said, showed distinct indications of Oriental influence. —Reuter.

10 NEW SONGS 10
IN
Sitting Pretty
AT
PATHE
FRIDAY NEXT

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INSIDE STORY OF ANGUL ADMINISTRATION

Where Citizen Was Prohibited From Receiving Mahatma

Mr. A. V. Thakkar writes in the "Servant of India":—

Angul is a non-regulated district of the province of Orissa and consists of two sub-divisions, Angul proper and the Khond Mahals, the latter being a purely aboriginal area. Angul came into British possession in 1848, as a result of "a long career of disobedience, mismanagement and oppression" on the part of the Raja of Angul. The Khonds, a primitive tribe, were for a long time past given to practising human sacrifice known as "Meria" and the area was, on that account, annexed by the British in 1855, seven years after Angul. The two areas are separated from each other and divided by a wedge of the State of Baud, the distance between the chief town of each being as great as 90 miles. The total population of both the sub-divisions is a little less than two lakhs and a quarter. The country is hilly and ever green even in the hot season and very beautiful. It has not been fully developed on account of the sparseness of population and want of means of communication. The recent construction of the railway to Talcher coal-fields has brought Angul within 15 miles of the railway and the Khond Mahals is still about 100 miles off the railway, but the country has recently been opened up by motor buses.

AUTOCRACY IN EXCELSIS.

This much with regard to the description of the country, its history and geography. But, politically speaking, it must be said that its administration is in an ante-diluvian state. It is governed by an autocratic Deputy Commissioner, who is guided by a special regulation called the "Angul Laws District Regulation of 1894" modified as Act III of 1913, and framed on the lines of the laws prevalent in the more autocratic Orissa States. This law enacts that "any court in the District may construe any enactment in British India with such alteration, not affecting the substance thereof, as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court." As if this was not enough, it is further provided that "no finding, sentence, judgment or order of any Court shall be reversed, set aside or modified on appeal, revision or otherwise, by reason of any irregularity in procedure, unless such irregularity has, in the opinion of the Court, caused a failure of justice." No appeal lies from the Deputy Commissioner to the High Court of Bihar and Orissa at Patna, but to the Political Agent of the Orissa Feudatory States up to March 1933 and thereafter to the Commissioner of Orissa Division. The Executive combines the functions of the Judiciary, the Revenue Courts and the Criminal Courts as well. In addition to these, it is laid down that the "Local Government may make rules to prohibit, restrict or regulate the appearance of legal practitioners in cases arising in the District." In the daily administration of the district any visitor may be disallowed admission and any house-owner may be prohibited, without showing any reason, from receiving as guest any person from outside.

GLARING INSTANCE.

Recently the visit of Mahatma Gandhi to Angul and the event of a house-owner of Angul being prohibited from quartering him, even for a few hours, has been a glaring instance of the supreme autocracy of the Executive. This fact has been an eye-opener to the country. The powers arbitrarily placed in the Deputy Commissioner have been exercised to the full by him and he has thus prevented the most respected citizen of India and a world figure from residing for a few hours in a house offered to him in the town of Angul, and that too without showing any reason whatsoever. It was very well known to the whole country, including the Deputy Commissioner, that Mahatmaji was out on a campaign against untouchability, and on no political mission whatsoever. It must be considered a stroke of good luck that Mahatmaji was not prohibited from entering the Angul district, or asked to leave the district having once entered it.

So far as one can judge, there seems to be no desire on the part of the Government to bring the district under-ordinary rule. Both Morley-Minto and Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms did nothing to lessen its original autocracy.

WORSE FUTURE.

But what is far worse than the present state of things is that even in the 1933 proposals for constitutional reforms, unsatisfactory as these are, there is not the ghost of a chance for such areas coming into their own for a long time to come. Sec. 106 of the reforms proposals lays down that "His Majesty will be empowered to direct by Order in Council that any area within a province is to be "excluded area" or "partially excluded area" and by subsequent Orders in Council to revoke or vary any such Order." Thus it lies within the discretion of His Majesty by an Order in Council to create many more Anguls than at present. At present Angul is fully excluded from the operations of the ordinary constitution. Further under Sec. 108 the Governor will be empowered, at his discretion, to make regulations for peace and good Government of any excluded area and will be competent by any regulation so made, to repeal or amend any act of the Federal Legislature or of the Provincial Legislature which will be applicable to the area in question. Thus the Governor can supersede any Act of the Legislature at his sweet will without assigning any reason or without allowing any question in Council to be asked. In other words, he can arrogate to himself the powers not vested even in His Majesty in Council and may act as a most irresponsible potentate.

Sec. 109 of the proposals is even still more dangerous. It contains a provision prohibiting the discussion in the provincial legislature of, or the asking of questions on, any matter arising out of the administration of an excluded area. Thus if a crowd is fired upon by the police in any part of Angul, or if any massacre, like the Jallianwalla Bagh, takes place in Angul, say, in the year 1950, even the asking of questions about the event will be prohibited in the Orissa Council or the All-India Assembly. In short, the whole chapter in the White Paper on Excluded Areas consisting of four clauses from 106 to 109 is pregnant with forebodings for the aboriginal tribes of India, who number as many as 25 million people, and who inhabit such wholly or partially excluded areas. The Santhals of Chhota Nagpur, the Gonds of the Central Provinces and the various tribes of the hills bordering the Brahmaputra Valley are probably for ever to be kept in non-regulated areas under the direct administration of the Governors, and to be kept absolutely unaffected by a democratic constitution.

Thus for all we know these backward tribes may be shunted off for the next half a century or a century from civilised Government. If such is the meaning of the section, can there be any greater injustice to posterity than this?

ACTUAL SIGHTS—ACTUAL SOUNDS
UNPRECEDENTED THRILLS—
HITHERTO UNWITNESSED BY ANY LIVING MAN
'Devil Tiger'
GREATEST OF ALL ANIMAL THRILLERS.
AT ROXY
From NEXT SATURDAY

Mr. SHADBY
PALMIST ASTROLOGER
235, Huseni Bldg., 1st floor, Frere Road, behind General Post Office.
Your Palm is your perfect Horoscope. Consult me in all subjects of your worries futures, Finances, etc.
Private interviews. Appointment also. Daily 9 to 12 and 2 to 6.

SAFELY RELY ON

AMRUTANJAN BALM
For the Cure of Colds, Cough, Headaches, Rheumatism, Swellings and all other kinds of Aches and Pains.
AMRUTANJAN DEPOTS
BOMBAY AND MADRAS

Maharaj Kumar of Bissan was among the passengers who sailed for England by the P. and O. mail boat on Saturday.

League Of Nations' Message To Children On Goodwill Day

Secy. Explains Why League Exists: To Attack Natural Foes Too Terrible For Small Nations To Overcome

In the course of his message to the children of the world on Goodwill Day, the Secretary-General, League of Nations, says:

To-day is Goodwill Day, and the air is full of messages of friendship which the wireless stations are broadcasting messages from the children of Wales and the replies sent to them by the children of the five continents and islands far away. The voices of the young people who speak in your name through the wireless all declare the goodwill of those who are not yet fifteen years old and their desire to work together for the good of all. For to-day is the 18th of May, Goodwill Day.

But what of to-morrow? What are you going to do to-morrow to keep your promises? To-morrow, perhaps you will hear of rivalries, and of disputes which separate your respective countries, of old embittered quarrels from an unhappy past which are very hard to clear away. To-morrow you may perhaps wonder, with discouragement, what is the use of working hard since your elders worked hard but are for all that are unemployed? To-morrow perhaps you will meet people who will make fun of your messages of to-day: "It is all words, nothing but words," they will say. "What good will fine words do?"

MESSAGES NOT ENOUGH.

It is indeed true that what we want is action. Do you think, children, that to solve problems, settle quarrels, forget hatred, and to stop unemployment, all you have to do is to send out friendly messages? You know perfectly well that it is not so. This poor, mad world of ours, which is just hobbling along, needs more effective remedies. It needs you, young people. It is for you to restore some balance, some sense of proportion, to the world. How are you going to do it? By study and then by action.

From to-morrow, then, you will set to work. You will work at your history, your geography, your civics, your mother-tongue, your foreign languages, and your mathematics, with a firm determination to reach an understanding of this complicated world—with its new forms of civilisation and with economic conditions which change from day to day. You will try to get a clear view of the old quarrels which poison our life, disputes between inhabitants of the same country or disputes between people of neighbouring countries. From to-morrow you will try to exercise self-control and self-mastery; you will learn to keep calm and objective, so that you will be able to study the causes of these quarrels dispassionately.

MULTITUDINOUS FOES.

Then, when you are grown up and you have the responsibility of taking decisions in your own countries, you will know these delicate questions thoroughly, and you will be able to examine them all quietly with the people whom they concern—friends and foes. You will know how to look for just compromises, asking only fair and equal sacrifices from the opposing parties. You know as well as I do that to settle a dispute by fighting is not the way to find a just, sensible and lasting solution; on the contrary, it leads only to bad feeling and to the creation of new difficulties. You don't imagine, do you, that to establish world peace, of which you hear everyone around you talking so much, you must give up your devotion to your country, your whole-hearted service for it? No. No. A thousand times, No. But however brave and generous your fathers were, however great and noble your country, all is not yet perfect. Firmly make up your minds, than, to work, so that your country may be a torch-bearer for humanity. You will have to fight patiently and loyally against an infinite number of relentless enemies. Shall I tell you some of those formidable foes over which you will have to triumph? There are diseases, epidemics, plagues. There are natural, calamities like floods, droughts, and famine. There are misery, wretchedness, squalor, ignorance, fear, drudgery, unemployment and other things. These are enemies which must be attacked in several countries at once if you are to overcome them. There are some which are too terrible for small nations to overcome alone and you will want your fellow-countrymen to help them.

WANTED ACTION.

That is just why the League of Nations exists. That is why it must grow stronger and more efficient. It can organise world campaigns against nature's calamities, against disease, misery, unemployment, disorder and waste.

The League of Nations wants men to fight heroically, not against other men, but against enemies such as I have mentioned. It is trying to bring men to give up war as a method of settling their disputes and to settle them by arbitration and by working together.

Children of the world, all of you who are not yet fifteen years old, the League calls you. Learn to know it. Help it to overthrow the enemies of humanity. Hard work, danger, risks, adventures, sacrifices—they are there for all of you.

London.—The Royal airmail pendant was flown the first time when the "Hengist" left Croydon with a record load of 35 bags of mail.

The Postmaster-General presenting the pendant to the Captain of the liner said it was intended to celebrate the development civil aviation in carrying mails.—Reuter's Special.

Concentrated Energy

NATURE has endowed Honey with an exuberance of the vital elements of life. For ages we have known this.

THE heart—an organ which knows no rest until the 'tale is told' derives energy from Honey greater than any other *food* known to Man can provide.

HONEY in its pure, *unadulterated* form is not easy to procure and in an *uncontaminated* form, is altogether impossible to obtain.

CONTAMINATED Honey is definitely laden with germs of disease and it will be obvious that such a Honey is unsafe for human consumption.

As a delicious daily diet
Just 2 to 4 teaspoonfuls of HONEE DEE in water, milk or any other beverage (preferably hot) makes a light breakfast & at bed time an excellent night-cap
Nothing can excel it as an energising & digestible diet

NOW, here is a product of *sterilised* Honey—under the apt name of HONEE DEE which incorporates in it, 90% of *sterilized* Honey, the rest being composed of the rich condensed extract of sweet almond meal and the Steenbock patented Vio Ray Concentrate which is so necessary to health and well-being.

HONEE DEE in full one-pound glass jars with an air-tight screwed cap presents for only Rs. 2-4, a SAFE diet and food, brimming with energy, matchless in its natural aroma, delicious to the taste and richest known in easily absorbable and readily digestible calories, Vitamins and proteids.

HONEE DEE comes to the rescue of sugar-forbidden diabetics and care-enjoined 'weak-hearts' in a manner hitherto unknown.

BUY a jar to-day from your Chemist or grocer and judge for yourself. If in difficulty of obtaining please write to the undersigned.

HONEE DEE
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Many years of careful research and the installation of the most extensive plant, have been necessary for the production of the modern Raleigh. From the unique fork crown, pressed from the highest quality bright Sheffield steel, to the rustproof finish, every detail is mechanically perfect.
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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
OBTAINABLE FROM ALL GOOD DEALERS
Agents: Wellington Cycle & Motor Co., Bombay and Poona.

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LIFE PROVIDENT
Rs. 18 on WHOLE LIFE POLICIES
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CITY & SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Vaishakh Shud 15, 1990.
Muslim—Safar 14, 1353.
Parsi—Adar 24, 1303.
Sunrise—6h. 1m.
Sunset—7h. 11m.
High Water—11-42; 23-20.
Low Water—4-04; 17-40.

Bombay Presidency Golf Club, Ltd., 8th ordinary general meeting, Mongini's Restaurant, First Floor, 6-15 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 30.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-40 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 31.
Results of Matriculation Examination, University Building, 2 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR — "Madame Spy." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Queen Christina." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Peach O'Reno." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Wonder Bar." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"A Bill of Divorcement." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Girl Without A Room." Daily at 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Moulin Rouge." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
WEST-END—"Gun Sundary." Daily at 2-45; 5-15; 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Chandidas." Daily at 5-30; 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khak-ka-Putla." Daily at 2-45; 5-15; 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL — "Educated Wife." Time as usual.
PALACE—"That's A Good Girl." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"King of the Jungle." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Akash Wani." Daily at 5; 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Lesly Lynton." Daily at 5; 7-30 and 10 p.m.

DOCKS AND HARBOUR STEVEDORES LABOUR UNION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bombay Docks and Harbour Stevedores Labour Union will be held in the office of the Union on Sunday June 10, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12-0 noon Indian Selected Hour. 1-0 p.m. Bombay Market: Opening Rates. European Lunch Time Music. 6-0 p.m. Educational Hour. "Woman and Individuality. (In Marathi.) 6-30 p.m. Concert by the School of Indian Music. 7-30 p.m. Commercial News. Available Market Rates. 8-15 p.m. Empire Relay. 9-0 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin, in English. 9-30 p.m. Lazslo Szabo and his Hungarians. 11-30 p.m. Close Down.

Empire Broadcasting

6-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom. News Bulletin.
6-30 p.m. Northern Studio Orchestra.
7-15 p.m. New Amateur Golf Champion, a sports talk.
7-30 p.m. Sonata recital.
8-00 p.m. Recital by Leonard Dennis (violoncello), and Gilbert Mills (organ).
8-45 B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
9-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
9-45 p.m. Light instrumental and vocal recital.

WESTERN INDIA HOMOEPATHI ASSOCIATION.

The adjourned meeting of the Association will be held on 1st June, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at 364, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, when the resolutions of the previous meeting will be considered.

ST. MICHAEL'S ASSOCIATION MAHIM.

The Gala Summer Dance will be held on Saturday, the 2nd June, in the Mahim Fort, at 9-30 p.m. 'S.T.' Elite Dance Band of the Taj Hotel, Bombay will be in attendance.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION.

The All Bombay Bridge Tournament will be held under the anspices of the Kanara Saraswat Association. Entrance Fee is Re. 1 per pair and entries will be closed on 2nd of June 1934. For further particulars enquire of the Hon. Secretary, Kanara Saraswat Association Gamdevi, or Bombay Students' Brotherhood.

BOMBAY SUBURBAN DISTRICT SCHOOL BOARD.

The English Classes attached to the Local Board Marathi Primary School at Chembur are recognised by the Department of Public Instruction this year. Students from these classes can secure admission to any recognised High School or Anglo-Vernacular School without any difficulty. Parents and guardians are, therefore, requested to register the names of their children in these classes, as early as possible, when the School re-opens after Summer Vacation.

THE REGAL
The Theatre Magnificent
(FULLY AIR-CONDITIONED)
JOIN THE CROWDS! TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Free List Suspended

ELECTRIFYING THE SHOW WORLD
Garbo
The flaming Star of Stars returns now to the screen in one of the great romances of all time!
in
QUEEN CHRISTINA
with John Gilbert . Ian Keith
Lewis Stone . Elizabeth Young
A Rouben Mamoulian Production
A Metro-Go'dwyn-Mayer Picture
BOOK NOW & MAKE SURE

You'll see 10,000 Wonders of Drama! Comedy!. Romance! Girls! Song! And a Dazzling Sunburst of Spectacles—Dwarfing Anything the Screen Has Shown Before!
WONDER BAR
WARNER BROS.' WONDER SHOW OF THE WONDER CENTURY!
BY POPULAR DEMAND CONTINUES AT
THE CAPITOL TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Bombay's Leading Talkie House

Mr. K. F. Nariman welcomes cyclists of Matunga Vyayamsha la, who returned after completing 1,000-mile cycling tour

Railway Timings

G. I. P. Railway

AT VICTORIA TERMINUS.
Mail and Express Trains.

Trains	Arrivals H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6-15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7-50
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	9 00
Madras Express	10-15
Deccan Queen	10-25
Poona Mail	11-40
Punjab Mail	13-15
Nagpur Express	14-40
Poona Fast Passenger	16-00
Poona Express	19-10
Allahabad Express	20 45
	Departures
Allahabad Express	7-15
Poona Express	8-00
Poona Fast Passenger	12-00
Madras Express	13-45
Poona Mail	15-30
Punjab Mail	16 05
Deccan Queen	17-15
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	17 30
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	21-15
Nagpur Express	21-30
Madras Mail	22-00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	23 00

AT BOMBAY CENTRAL 14 50

Mail, Express and Passenger trains Arrivals at Bombay Central.

	H.M.
No. 8 Up Passenger	5 50
No. 20 Up Delhi Express ...	6 15
No. 2 Up Gujarat Mail	6-45
No. 10 Up Kathiawar Mail	7 50
No. 4 Up Frontier Mail on Saturdays	9 05
No. 12 Up Passenger	
No. 16 Up Kathiawar Express	19 05
No. 6 Up Passenger	20 55

Departures from Bombay Central

	H.M.
No. 15 Down Kathiawar Express	8-45
No. 9 Down Passenger	8-55
No. 7 Down Passenger	13-35
No. 1 Down Gujarat Mail ...	20-25
No. 3 Down Frontier Mail ...	21 15
No. 5 Down Kathiawar Mail ...	21 30
No. 19 Down Delhi Express ...	22-00
No. 7 Down Passenger ...	22-15

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

*On Saturday only for Passengers going to Europe 9 05

MRS. NIKAMBE'S SCHOOL FOR MARRIED WOMEN.

This Institution was started in 1913 with a view to give educational opportunities to the many married women and these have attended it in hundreds all these years. Girls whose aim in life is home have also attended.

At present there are 40 on the roll and these are from all classes and of all ages; the oldest is 49 years and the youngest 14 years old from Parsi, Christian, Hindu, and Israel homes. All English teaching is done by English ladies with whom there is ample opportunity of conversation daily.

The hours are from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. At present the school is on Grant Road, in Centenary Building.

BUDDHA SOCIETY.

The Jayanti of the Bhagawan Buddha will be celebrated in the 'Anand Vihar' (Bai Yamunabai Nair Hospital Compound, near Bombay Central Station), to-day (Monday) both in the morning (9 a.m.) and evening (6 p.m.), when speeches on the Life and Teachings of Bhagawan Buddha will be delivered by Scholars. In the evening programme there are Bhajan and Devotional Songs. The proceedings will be terminated with a special Service for the Founder and the First President of the Buddha Society, Dr. A. L. Nair.

"B. E. A. LECTURE."

Under the auspices of the Best Employees' Association, Mr. A. G. A. Norman will deliver a lantern lecture on "The Birth of an Illustrated Weekly" in The B. E. S. and To Co.'s Conference Room to-day (Monday) at 5-50 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. A. S. Trollip, B.Sc., will preside.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the hall on the second floor of the new extension of the Bori Bunder Station on Friday the 8th June at 7 p.m. (S.T.) The annual dinner will be held at the same place at 8-30 p.m.

3 ART CIRCLE.

"3 Art Circle, will meet at Excelsior Cinema at 6-15 p.m. to-day (Monday) to witness the film "Madam Spy"."

KILLING GERMAN PRESS

Open Letter To Dr. Goebbels

Another prominent newspaper has been banned to-day. It is a Sunday paper entitled the "Grune Post," and its alleged offence is "irresponsible disparagement" of the intentions of the Propaganda Minister, Herr Goebbels, who recently compiained of the uniformity of the German press. The paper, which belongs to the firm of Ulistein, has been suspended for three months, which is something like a sentence of death for a weekly paper, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian."

The "Grune Post," which contained magazine articles as well as news, was formerly a great success in the countryside In pre-Nazi days it was mildly Liberal. Ullsteins, who are particularly hated by the Nazis, were also the owners of the intellectual and former Liberal daily the "Vossische Zeitung," which recently ceased publication.

In the course of an article in something like the form of an open letter to the Propaganda Minister the "Grune Post" leader writer attempted to acquit the paper of the charge of uniformity, and pointed out that for seven years it had striven for the removal of the gulf between town and countryside. It further ventured to poke a little fun at the blood and soil" literature which is now so prevalent—a Nazi slogan,—and said that countrymen smiled at the new cult of depicting them as virtuous heroes and angels.

THE PROPAGANDA MINISTRY.

The author also suggested that the Propaganda Minister might possibly misjudge some of the journalists of the non-party (i.e., non-Nazi) press because he had not had the opportunity of knowing them, and suggested that this was not their fault, because access to a Minister was not easy. The writer concluded:

Because I cannot come to you, for you are in a great building with a thousand rooms, with a thousand people in them, and a thousand ante-rooms, where probably there are 10,000 people, I am writing this.

In a semi-official statement amplifying the reasons for the ban the author of the article is stigmatised a sa coward for using a nom de plume. He is declared to have "distorted and made fun of a National Socialist conception (blood and soil) which had become sacred to the peasant. The author of the article is also stated to have disparaged a Ministery which is especially in close touch with the people by suggesting that it is bureaucratic, and that a direct connection between it and the people is not possible.

DANGERS OF QUESTION MARKS

The official reason for the suspension of the Catholic "Kolnische Volkszeitung" is given today. In about a fifth of the total copies of the paper a question-mark was inserted in its report of Hinderburg's birthday congratulations to Hitler. The word "and" had been left out in a line of type which ended with an exclamation-mark, and when the line was reprinted it contained a question-mark.

Another paper printed in the same office was also suspended for the same offence.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Mystery surrounds the death of Rajubai Mallayya, who was found-dead in her room at the B. D. D. Chawl, Delisle Road on Sunday. The police removed the body to the morgus and the stomach contents have been sent to the Chemical analyser for report.

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRUST

Wanted Man Arrested At Hyderabad

Nooruddin Mohamed, who was wanted by the Pydhonie Police on a charge of Criminal Breach of Trust of Rs. 20,000, was arrested at Hyderabad (Deccan) and brought down to Bombay on Saturday night.

One of the relatives of the suspect, who came to know of the latter's whereabouts tracked him to Hyderabad and brought him down to Bombay.

Practically the whole amount was alleged to have been found on the person of the suspect.

It would be remembered that it was reported to the police a few days ago that Nooruddin, son of Alimohemad Habibulla, partner in a firm of Commission Agents, having their office at Nagdevi Street, decamped with Rs 20,000 on May 18.

It appears that on the day in question the suspect was in charge of the shop and one of the partners left with him, for the use of the office if necessary, a crossed cheque with his signature. The partner did not fill in the amount. It is alleged that the suspect filled in Rs. 20,000 and got it cashed through the Mehta from the Central Bank of India. With the amount the suspect is alleged to have decamped from Bombay.

The servant, who is alleged to have helped the suspect in decamping, was arrested by the police a few days ago.

Late Mrs. SONABAI JAYAKAR

Tributes Paid At Condolence Meeting

A meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Social Samaj was held on Sunday, at the N. D. Prabhu Seminary Hall, Thakurdwar, Bombay, which occurred at her residence on 16th instant.

Mr. P. V. Talpade, presided over the function.

The president, after a short speech, during which he related some incidents that showed some of the fine traits of character the late lamented Mrs. Sonabai possessed, and after detailing some of her social and charitable activities she was engaged in, moved a resolution expressing, on behalf of the P. P. S. Samaj, the profound sense of sorrow and loss of the Women Public of Bombay that resulted from the demise.

Another Resolution conveying the sense of sorrow to Mr. M. R. Jayakar, was also passed.

Mr S. V. Rao, and Mr. R. H. Trilokekar, and others spoke eulogising the qualities of the departed.

Mrs. Sonabai was the President of the first Joint Council of Kala Bhuvan and had assisted in evolving of the constitution of Kala Bhuvan and had from 1920 onwards, for four years, carried on the work of the Sub-committee that was formed by the Institutions to carry on its social activities. She was a source of inspiration to lady workers in the community, and was the friend and guide to all the workers who came in contact with her. She was of a generous and charitable disposition and took keen interest in activities of the Bombay Seva Sadan and in organising Arts and Industries Exhibitions. She had conducted free classes at her residence where ladies and children were given lessons in painting and needle work.

Laski On The Next Labour Government

At a students' reunion in Manchester, Harold Laski made a remarkable statement. He said that if he had read the recent election results aright, an election within the next two years would result in at least a repetition of the position of 1929, and possibly a Labour majority. "That might easily be a disastrous thing." If this Labour Government were returned, not on the basis of Socialism, but on the basis of disgust with the National Government, not only will that Government be a disaster but it "will be the destruction of the Socialist movement."

Creditable Performance Of Matunga Cyclists

Mr. Nariman's Tribute To Tourists Who Did Over 1000 Miles In 20 Days

Under the auspices of the Matunga Peoples' Association, Matunga Vyayam Shala, the Matunga Students Brotherhood, the Jolly Club, and the Star of Matunga Cricket Slub, a public reception was accorded to the party of cycle tourists who, starting from Matunga on May 7, returned to Matungqa on Sunday morning after completing a tour of 1.063 miles.

The party consisted of 8 cyclists, of which Mansingh Ananthsingn was the captain. The others were Messrs. Sharad Maheswari, Dasrath Misra, Meghpuriah, Bawla, Dhikko, Khimji, Shivdass Chapsi, and Annarao.

Mr. K. F. Nariman presided on the occasion and awarded each of the tourist party with a silver medal provided by the Matunga Vyayam Shala, and garlanded them. Two extra medals presented by Mr. Lakshmidas Thakkar were awarded to the captain of the party and to Sharad Maheswari.

At the function were present Mr. B. N. Maheswari, the President of the Matunga Peoples' Association and Matunga Vyayam Shala, Mrs. Maheswari, Mr. L. Roy Sampat and the office-bearers of the clubs.

THEIR PLUCK AND ENDURANCE

Mr. Maheswari congratulated the party on their pluck and endurance in completing the tour of 1063 miles in 20 days and adding to the laurels of sporting Bombay.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in giving away the awards to the tourists congratulated the party on their venture and initiative and appreciated the efforts of the various Associations for arranging the Reception to the party. Though he was asked to welcome the tourists on behalf of the Associations, he had decided to go a step further and congratulated the party on behalf of Bombay City.

CREDITABLE PERFORMANCE.

"Nowadays when we find even youths of 20 and 30 on tour engaging the services of Bayyas and servants," it was a matter for praise that the tourists covered the distance on bike in 20 days. The love of venture, and the discipline of endurance, required careful cultivation in the Indian Youth; he, therefore, congratulated the party on their performance.

Mr. Nariman concluded by observing that he was most glad to find the elimination of party, communal and class spirit in Matunga, especially in the sporting public, and was glad to note the team spirit and co-operation existing between the Gujeratis, the Madrasis and the Maharashtrians regarding the Physical Culture and other activities of the Matunga public.

RECEPTION TO PARTY.

The tourists visited Bhinvadi, Nasik, Malagaon, Dhuria, Jalgaon, Bhusaval, Khandwa, at which latter place they turned back and after visiting Ajanta, Aurangabad, Daulatabad, Ahmednagar, Poona, reached Bombay on 27th instant.

The party were given public receptions on behalf of public and private bodies at the places they visited.

At Bhandap, on Saturday evening a reception was given to the party by Mr. K. Jiwani, the Secretary of the Cutchi Jain Community.

At the close of the function the party and Mr. Nariman were then treated to refreshments at the residence of Mr. B. N. Maheswari the President of the People's Association and Vyayam Shala.

LAWAYER RUN OVER BY TRAIN

Tragic Accident At Dadar Railway Station

Dadar Railway station, on the B.B. and C.I. Railway was the scene of a tragedy on Saturday night, when a young unmarried lawyer was run over by an electric train and killed.

Mr. Kashinath Trimbak Gadre, who was only 26, took his degree in Law last October and started practice in the Suburban Courts at Bandra and Andheri only last month. He was staying with his brother at Lady Jamshedji Road, Dadar.

On Saturday evening, after informing his brother that he might be coming home late, Mr. Gadre left his house. The next thing that his brother heard about him was that Mr. Gadre was run over by an electric train at 8-30 p.m.

It is not known as to how Mr. Gadre came by the accident and the Railway police are investigating.

"WITHDRAW CASE AGAINST ARYA SAMAJIST"

The following telegram has been sent by the Arya Samaj, Chawri Bazar, Delhi to His Exalted Highness the Nizam, Hyderabad (Deccan) and the Resident, Hyderabad State, Deccan:—

Arya Samaj Delhi views with great concern the news of the intended prosecution of Pandit Ramchandra Dehlvi Arya Samaj Delhi, therefore, respectfully begs His Exalted Highness the Nizam to order forthwith the withdrawl of the case in the interests of religious freedom and thus pacify feelings of Aryas and Hindus all over India.

Taluka Development Association, Gadag.

The Agricultural and Co-operative Conference will be held on the 31st instant at Gadag under the Presidentship of Mr. P. R. Chikodi, B.A., M.L.C., of Belgaum.

POLICE OFFICERS' CLEVER RUSE

Raid Gambling Den And March Several To Lock Up

Disguised as "Sutta Khel" men, Inspector Bhatkal of the Agripada Police and other officers raided a gambling den situated inside a stable on Clerk Road on Saturday night and arrested six persons under the Gaming Act.

Mistaking the police officers to be conductors of the den, several persons offered bets, which were received by the officers while inside the den. A little later the police put under arrest the men inside the place and marched them to the Police Station. The police are alleged to have recovered from the place several betting slips, some cash and marked coins.

"SATTA" ARRESTS

Harnamsingh Narayansingh, believed to be an employee of the Licence Department of the Bombay Corporaton, and two others were arrested by the Colaba Police on Friday night on a charge of receiving 'Satta' bets. According to the police the three arrested persons were receiving bets on the Colaba Causeway. The police found on their person Rs .50 and several betting slips.

ALLEGED CHEATING

Abdul Satar was arrested on Saturday afternoon at the Share Bazar by Sergeant Glendenning on a charge of cheating.

It is alleged that the suspect had received Rs. 30 each from two people on a promise of getting them employment in the Tramway Company. After some days the two victims, finding that nothing had been done by the suspect to get them employed complained to the police and got him arrested.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 28, 1934

COMMUNALISM & COMMUNALISTS

With a naivete that is characteristically deliberate and calculated Doctor Moonje tars all "Muslim leaders from Doctor Ansari down to Mr. Jinnah" with the same communalist brush. He then proceeds to express his gratitude to Maulana Shaukat Ali because the Maulana called upon different groups of Muslims "to work for Islam and the Motherland." Having done that, Doctor Moonje incites—we cannot help using that word—different groups of Hindus to behave like "apt pupils" of the Maulana and "work together for Hinduism and the Motherland, Hindustan, the Hindus."

What They Ignore

These compliments are mutual. Muslim communalists are equally confident of motives that inspire "Hindu leaders" from Mahatma Gandhi down to Doctor Moonje—or shall it be Bhai Parmananda? And we have no doubt that some one from amongst the Muslim communalists will immediately respond, in his own characteristic way, express deep gratitude to Doctor Moonje for calling Hindustan the land of Hindus—and, by inference, of none else—and appeal to Muslims to "prove apt pupils" of the gallant Doctor. These exchanges of compliments and "gratitude" are as endless as they are universal among communalists. This is one common feature of communalism. The other is more significant and instructive. Both will conveniently ignore the duty, in practice, "to work together for the nation and the motherland." Each will be eager to take up the challenge—its costs little—of the other and shout his Hindu or Muslim patriotism from the house-tops. But none of them has got the courage to face the bigger challenge "British domination and India". Whatever happens to the country, however much both may lose, so long as there are opportunities of the "grateful" exchange of communal tributes, the grand campaign of mutual frustration must go on.

Exploiting The People

Between them they expose the "Motherland" to continued exploitation, and they call themselves patriots. Between them they exploit their own people—it is literally true,—for in the name of Hindus and Muslims they demand everything for themselves but not even the elementary right of vote for the masses. Bhai Parmananda actually going the length of describing the proposed Constituent Assembly a "revolutionary" body! And yet they would not blush to call themselves leaders of their people. They invoke, with amazing facility, the name of the Motherland. What "grateful tribute of praise" do they deserve from the Motherland for what they are doing to her and to 90 per cent of her children?

Condemned Unheard

A hue and cry was raised in England and South Africa a few months ago over the alleged flogging of a Whiteman under the orders of Tshekedi, the Bechuanaland chief. The British Government staged such an impressive demonstration to vindicate the prestige of the White race, going to the extent of summarily suspending Tshekedi from his chieftainship, degrading him and deporting him to a distant country—that the world was led to believe that the chief was really guilty of serious "lese majeste," if not of any actual breach of the law of the Protectorate. Tshekedi, who throughout had protested that he was innocent but who was not given any opportunity to defend himself, was reinstated, no doubt, after six months, but not before some of his powers had been curtailed and he was warned of the serious consequences of any further lapse in good behaviour. It now transpires, however, that on subsequent enquiry the High Commissioner for South Africa, has been unable to find any definite evidence as to whether Tshekedi had personally ordered the flogging. According to a "Manchester Guardian" correspondent, the High Commissioner has reported as follows:

> "There is a dispute now as to whether McIntosh was sentenced or not. Some people say he was sentenced to a flogging, and other people say someone got up in the court and said he ought to be flogged, and thereupon he was flogged, and no one knows what happened. There may be a miscarriage of justice, but there should be no question as to whether a man has been sentenced or not. We do not know. We believe and assume that McIntosh had been sentenced, and some people say he was not sentenced."

It is obvious that there has been a grievous miscarriage of "Imperial" justice in the case of Tshekedi, who, therefore, fully deserves amends at the hands of the Colonial Office. But would the Colonial Office preside over by an Imperialist of the type of Mr. Thomas be anxious or willing to render even bare justice to a him?

War And "Fundamental Virtues"

Signor Mussolini "absolutely disbelieves in perpetual peace". Occasional wars, that is to say, are "absolutely" desirable to give a chance to "the fundamental virtues of man which only by struggle reveal themselves in the light of the sun." It is clear, that, according to the Fascist Dictator man's "fundamental virtues" consist in killing and maiming combatants and non-combatants, wiping out a whole population, laying waste towns and countries, rendering women widows and children orphans and otherwise inflicting every kind of prolonged misery on the world.

Holding such views and proclaiming them with the pride and authority of a dictator, it is scarcely to be wondered at that he should reduce wages for the sake of a better navy and a better air force and make Italians undergo sacrifices and thus enable Italy to be better prepared for calling forth "fundamental virtues" in due course. The people must suffer now, so that—consequent on a more elaborately horrible war—they may suffer a more acute and a longer aftermath. We do not know if this philosophy of "fundamental virtue" is qualified by prospects in advance of victory or applies to defeats also. But we wonder if Signor Mussolini's eminently Fascist declaration calls for "Viva Il Duce" or "Il Fascismo".

De Valera And Senate

Mr. de Valera's Bill to abolish the Senate has passed the Dail and inspite of its inevitable rejection by the Senate will become Law in due course. In a year the Irish Senate will be no more. Mr. de Valera is bound to be accused of vindictiveness but it will be an unfair accusation. He has hard logic on his side and his speech is remarkable for its unanswerable arguments. A Second Chamber can be either an effective or an ineffective institution. As an ineffective institution it is useless except, as in the case of the House of Lords, as a "historical monument." And even the conservative Government in England dare not agree to infuse life into it. As an effective institution it is a grave obstacle in the path of progress and Mr. de Valera rightly quoted the case of the French Senate which opposes even workers' holidays and enfranchisement of women. Apart from the Second Chamber being in its very nature seriously reactionary, it is a veritable paradox in a democratic system. For since it overrides—unless it agrees—the popular Chamber it overrides the people's will the sovereignty of which is the one and only basis of Democracy.

MAY DAY IN RUSSIA

A National Festival

(By A. Aziz Azad.)

MOSCOW, May 2.

May day was celebrated in the Soviet Union this year with a pomp and show unparalleled in the annals of its history.

Soviet Russia celebrates the 1st of May every year; it is one of her two great festivals. This occasion has heretofore always been used to demonstrate against Capitalism and Imperialism, as propaganda against all that was not in accordance with the principles of Communism and the Soviet regime.

This year a complete change of policy was noticed. Instead of making May day an anti-bourgeois demonstration it was turned into a national holiday and given special interesting features.

The entire city of Moscow, as every corner of the U.S.S.R., was profusely decorated with the Red banners, paintings, the flags of the nations, portraits of Communist leaders, and portraits of the 'Heroes of the Soviet Union' (the brave aviators who rescued the marooned Cheluyskinites in the Arctic). Towards the evening of April 30, the city was flooded with illuminations and flash-lights played over the heart of Bolshevism from huge projectors.

Red Square, where all the official ceremonies usually take place was decorated with gigantic portraits of Lenin and Stalin; in the morning of the eventful day it presented a fascinating scene.

The Parade.

At ten o'clock sharp as the Kremlin chimes started striking, Voroshilov, the Commissar of War and right-hand man of Joseph Stalin, galloped out of the Kremlin's Spasky Gates (the same gates formerly used as royal entry to the Kremlin by Ivan, the Terrible, Peter the Great, and other Czars of Russia) mounted on a red charger.

According to military custom, Voroshilov received report on the parade from the commanding officers and then reviewed the troops from one end of the Red Square to the other. The Commissar escorted by the commanding officers of the parade together with the commanding officers of the Moscow District Forces, stopped before the Red Army men now and then to utter words of greetings, such as, "Comrades Red Army men, I congratulate you on the occasion of the great proletarian festival, May Day." To which, the Red Army men would respond with a loud chorus of hurrah and he would proceed further.

After finishing the review, Voroshilov ascended to the right-hand tribune of the Lenin Mausoleum, where were standing Joseph Stalin, Viacheslav Molotov, Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin, Maxim Gorky, Dmitriev with his mother and other prominent leaders of present-day Russia.

The Red Motto

From the tribune Voroshilov gave a half-hour speech in which he emphasized the significance of the Soviet Government as a mighty peace-factor, the increase and improvement in the power of Red Army, and repeated the motto of the Red Army, "We do not want one inch of alien land, but not one inch of our own will be surrender." He concluded his speech stating: "We do not want war, but in case of war, we are ready."

After the speech the Red Army men took the oath of fidelity. The following oath, repeated word by word by the Red Army men, was uttered by Voroshilov: "I, the son of worker and peasant, promise to be true to the cause of the workers and peasants; to defend the fatherland of the workers and peasants, the Soviet Union, against all its enemies."

After the oath of fidelity had been taken, hurrahs ran through the ranks of the Red Army men like a wave, creating an enormous effect on the spectators in the Red Square.

When the 500 piece orchestra had taken its place opposite the mausoleum, with the blowing of trumpets and 101 shots from guns inside the Kremlin walls, the Red Army parade began. 40,000 troops passed the mausoleum column after column. Most of the detachments wore the new-style uniforms. The aviation detachment wore navy-blue uniforms and navy-blue cricket caps, the G. P. U. wore green steel helmets; and the Engineering Academy wore white blouses and navy-blue trousers.

Remarkable Progress

The mechanical section of the parade created a deep impression. The cavalry was comparatively smaller than usual, but the

(Continued on next page).

MANAGING AGENCY::: SYSTEM :::

How Shareholders Are Deprived Of Their Rights By Manipulating Articles Of Association

(By Principal Sohrab R. Davar, Barrister-at-Law).

VII.

The Managing Agents, who are generally the promoters of companies they manage, take care to get a clause introduced in the Articles of Association by which absolute discretion is given to the Board of Directors to refuse to effect any transfer of shares that may be brought forward at their Board meeting. The clause specifically provides that "they shall not be bound to assign any reason for such refusal". This power has been repeatedly exercised most arbitrarily in order to keep out an inconvenient person who is in the habit of attending meetings and asking rather embarrassing questions in the exercise of his rights as a shareholder. This refusal to transfer may have some excuse or show of justification in case of partly paid shares lest the same may be transferred to a party of no means but there is no possible excuse for refusing a transfer of shares which are fully paid. The cases which have come up before the Court of Law have decided that if any reason is assigned the Court would go into it in order to ascertain the equity of it, but where no reason is assigned and the Articles are worded as we have seen above the Courts have refused to compel directors to disclose reasons. We should, therefore, get a sub-section added to Section 34 of the present Act, to the effect that any clause in the Articles which gives power to the directors to refuse to register a transfer without assigning reasons is void and that refusal should only be allowed in case of fully paid shares, assigning reasons. This is but just, because the share in a company represents, property rights, both of voting and sharing in the company's profits and there is no reason why the holder of such a share should be unnecessarily fettered with obstructions in the exercise of his right to sell or dispose of this property.

UNDESIRABLE OBSTRUCTION

The present Companies Act (Sec. 76 read along with Sec. 131 (3)) lays down that the balance sheet and the report of Directors with the notice of the annual general meeting ought to be sent to the member or shareholder at least seven clear days prior to the meeting. The Managing Agents generally provide in the Articles that if a person wants to vote by proxy the said proxy should be lodged at the company's office at least four days prior to the date of the meeting. Now supposing that the accounts and reports disclose some glaring irregularities and a group of shareholders want to take concerted action in order to have a investigation committee appointed or for some other equally important purpose, they have only three days or even less left after receiving the report, etc., for inspecting registers and obtaining names and addresses of present shareholders, circularising their propaganda and obtaining and lodging proxies. Meanwhile the Managing Agents have already secured their proxies, anticipating trouble. By this subterfuge of leaving a very short time in the hands of shareholders the Managing Agents make it impossible for the shareholders to exercise these valuable rights. I have felt this difficulty personally repeatedly when trying in co-operation with my colleagues of the Bombay Shareholders' Association to secure and lodge proxies in time when we wanted to take some timely action. It is thus necessary to make at least a fifteen days' notice of the annual general meeting compulsory and at the same time also limit the time of lodging the proxies to two days.

JUGGLE WITH VOTES

The Companies Act (Sec. 79) makes provision for one vote for one share but at the same time lays down that this rule is subject to any provision to the contrary in the Articles. This leaves the door wide open to the Managing Agents and the promoters of companies, because here there is nothing to prevent them from providing that a particular class of share such as the Preference or Ordinary shall not have any vote. It is also open to them to state, for example, that there shall be one vote to every hundred shares held. This is not an imaginary theoretical

(Continued on page 10).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

JAPAN'S LATEST.

Japan desires it to be known to the world that her Government "is determined to exclude the discussions of Far Eastern affairs from the Naval Conference next year." This seems to be a blunder from Japan's own Imperialist point of view. It is common knowledge that Japan wants her exclusive hegemony over the Far East; in other words, she would reduce China to a kind of Japanese Colony. It is also common knowledge that her famous—or notorious—"Hands off China" declaration had more or less official sanction. It was, however, sought to be explained away later. And that is the vital point here. For the explanations acknowledged the policy of the Open Door as laid down in Treaties. They, therefore, implied acceptance of the treaties which will remain in force as long as matters covered by them are "excluded" from discussions between the Powers concerned.

LEST WE FORGET

Dr. Chandulal Desai has issued a timely appeal for the relief of Gujrat peasants who lost their land and property during the Civil Disobedience Movement. These farmers, it will be recalled, forfeited their lands in consequence of their refusal to pay land revenue. The No-Tax Campaign was withdrawn in July last year and now that the Civil Disobedience Movement has also been withdrawn, their great sacrifice is entitled to support and sympathy from the whole country. Mahatma Gandhi has associated himself with the appeal to set up these poor peasants on their feet. Five lakhs of rupees are needed for adequate relief but one lakh is required immediately to give them land and agricultural implements. The help must not be long in coming. This sum is the least that they expect from their fellow-countrymen. As Mahatma Gandhi himself says: "This is not a question of giving compensation but affording relief to those who have been ruined."

FRATRICIDAL

Only the other day we had expressed satisfaction at the prospects of an early settlement between Imam of Yemen and the King of Hedjaz. But, presumably, Ibn Saud's insistence on his terms which were humiliating for the Yemenites has resulted in the resumption of hostilities between the two Arabian Powers. A settlement based on such terms would only help to perpetuate bitterness instead of restoring a peaceful atmosphere and goodwill. It may be that the sons of Ibn Saud, intoxicated by their recent victories, are responsible for their father's unwillingness to relax his original demands. The Crown Prince of Yemen, on the other hand, has threatened to dethrone his father if he signs an "ignominous peace. "The Imam, according to the latest message, is determined to fight to the last rather than accept the disgrace that Saud's terms imply. A false sense of victory seems to have stood once again in the way of an honourable settlement. But—and this cannot be emphasised too strongly and too often—the ultimate result will be harmful to both. It is a pity that these monarchs should not be aware of dangers to their common country.

JUSTICE FOR THE "NATIVES."

Though the British Government has not so far agreed to hand over the South African Protectorates to the tender mercies of the Union Government, which has been pressing for some time past for such a transfer of control, there is no knowing when a Tory Government might not conclude a bargain with the Union for some trade concession and surrender the Native populations of these Protectorates into the "safe-keeping" of the whites of the Union. A sample of the treatment which the coloured people might receive even in a "court of justice" of the Whites is provided by a case, which came up before a South African Circuit Court last month. The evidence was that on January 8, Mr. Marius van den Bosch, a farmer, met Goliath Gatebe, a "Native," on his farm and ordered him to leave at once, as he had previously dismissed him. The "Native" went to his hut, took his clothes and his kerrie and walked away. Van den Bosch followed him, swore at him and at his mother and kicked him. He then closed with the "Native" and tried to take away his kerrie, whereupon the "Native" hit him over the head and when he fell to the ground hit him again. The Judge-President found the accused guilty of "assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm" and sentenced him to serve three years' hard labour and to receive three lashes. The newspaper report says that Van den Bosch could not give evidence of the assault as he stated that his mind was a complete blank so far as the matter was concerned. He would not deny that he had first kicked the accused and had sworn at him before the accused retaliated." The provocation and the actual physical assault committed by the White farmer go unpunished, and apparently even without a word of reproof from the judicial bench.

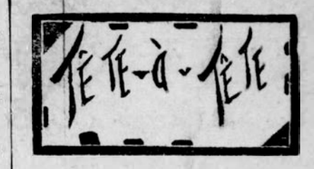
Press Views

Constructive Work

It will not do to ignore that there is a good deal of natural curiosity in the country as to what line of action Congressmen will take in the Councils, and the A.I.C.C. would have certainly done well by laying down a brief outline of a programme which would have roused the enthusiasm of the people. Probably this is a matter which has been left to the Parliamentary Board. We hope the Board will take note of the public feelings in the matter and act quickly. And it is reasonable to hope that in fixing the programme, the Board will pay proper heed to the lessons of the past. There is at present a good deal of enthusiasm in the country for constructive work. In the absence of proper organization and correct lead much of this enthusiasm is being frittered away. Importance of this constructive work for nation building purposes cannot be over-emphasized. The usefulness and hence the popularity of any party or organization will largely depend upon the contribution which it can make to this work. It follows, therefore, that for this work no point of vantage, including the legislatures, should be neglected.—"A. B. Patrika."

The Same

According to Dr. Ansari the difference between the Swarajists and the Socialists is only of degree. The Swarajist considers himself bound by the Socialist programme outlined in the resolution passed at the Karachi Congress, and to that extent is a Socialist. The Socialists desire an advance on that position, and unless the Congress gives official recognition to their programme the Swarajists, who are now part of the Congress organisation, must feel reluctant to endorse it. This of course is the official position of the Swarajists. In their individual capacity we see no reason why a person who believes in a programme of full-blooded socialism should not find a place in the Parliamentary Party, if he is otherwise qualified to seek election. It would be wrong, therefore, to draw any distinction between Socialists and Swarajists in the Congress.—"National Call."



Professor Milne, in a lecture at Manchester, said that the Universe was expanding.

No hope for India yet though. The temptation is not strong enough for Lancashire.

* * * *

Bhai Parmananda complains that Doctor Ansari's statement re the Communal Award "will only mean to place the future destiny of the country in the hands of the minority."

We sympathise with Bhaiji and we quite appreciate he would, therefore, much rather continue to keep the "future destiny" of the country, the minority and the majority, in the hands of the present holders.

* * * *

"What a change in Doctor Ansari!" exclaims the redoubtable Punjab. Mahasabhite.

Memories are proverbially short and Bhai Parmananda cannot be expected to see any inconsistency in his dislike, no, horror of "a 'revolutionary' body like the Constituent Assembly." Much less can he be expected to exclaim "What a change in me."

* * * *

Doctor Moonje is proud of being "a son of Maharashtra."

Maharashtra, on the other hand, is proud of her son Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

By the way is this filial claim of Dr. Moonje the same sort of "grateful tribute of praise" to Maharashtra as he offers to Maulana Shaukat Ali?

* * * *

Some of you may perhaps wonder why the Doctor should proclaim himself the son of Maharashtra and "Hindustan his "Motherland." You may also wonder if he intends to lend point to his communal differences with Maulana Shaukat Ali by emphasizing provincial distinctions even to the prejudice of Rohilkhand Hindus.

But please don't wonder hard or long. Doctor Moonje is a man not to be wondered at.

* * * *

"What is World's Youth thinking About?"

The world's youth.

* * * *

Maulana Shaukat Ali may stand for the Assembly to keep the Muslim members as a team.

Good. He is an old cricketer of repute. It would be interesting to watch Doctor Moonje—if invited to play—bowling bodyline to the Mud-Wall, and being promised the same during his innings.

* * * *

Pleading the cause of separation of Burma before the Royal Empire Society, Sir Charles Innes said:—

"It is true the Burmans would have provincial autonomy but the vital functions of Government would be managed for them by a Government which would eventually be an Indian Government situated as far from Rangoon as Berlin is from London."

So since Rangoon is so far from Delhi, let Burma be ruled from London which is just round the corner.

Yes London is, and will be, round the corner.

* * * *

"With the collapse of Yemen," says "The Statesman," the chances of a united Arabia are bright."

Now we know what approximately is what.

* * * *

"CALCUTTA, May 26.

The latest development in connection with the Calcutta Mayoral dispute is a requisition submitted by ten councillors to Mr. S. K. Basu, the outgoing Mayor, and addressed to him as the Mayor, calling upon him to convene the first meeting of the Corporation for 1934 to elect the Mayor and Deputy Mayor as soon as possible."

By the time we in Bombay have received the news, however, it will long have ceased to be the latest development.

* * * *

"Wounded After Phone Calls"

Adding physical injury to mental torture.

* * * *

Nila Cram Cook (for some time known in India as Nila Nagini) has declared her intention to write a book on "India and what not." Her cram-cook account that is to say of "India and myself."

* * * *

An Englishman, who was alleged not to have spoken to his wife for two years was ordered in mail week to pay her £1 a week for maintenance

It is not reported, however, that the man broke his long conjugal silence by heaving an audible sigh of relief.

* * * *

SCANDAL-LY SPEAKING

"What kind of brain has she got?"

"About a thousand scandal-power."

No Lib-Lab Alliance

LANSBURY ON AIMS OF LABOUR PARTY

Mr. George Lansbury, Leader of the Labour Opposition in the House of Commons, replied in mail week to Sir Herbert Samuel's speech at Bournemouth on Friday on Liberal-Labour co-operation. Mr. Lansbury said there could be no sort of alliance between Liberals and Labour.

"Sir Herbert Samuel and Mr. Ramsay Muir," he said, "are both at some pains to make it quite clear that they are anti-Socialists. The Labour movement needed no assurance on this point.

'In the present House of Commons the Labour party is glad enough to receive support either from Tories or from the Liberal party in its fight against reaction, but has not the slightest intention of receding from its position as a Socialist party.

"We are very glad indeed that Sir Herbert Samuel and his friends recognise this. We were founded for the express purpose of transforming the horrors of capitalism, which means competition and war, into co-operation and peace. We know that all the events of the last fifty years prove that there can be no peace in the world while a competitive strife between individuals and nations goes on. The crisis through which the world has passed since August, 1914, is due entirely to the system of living which Liberals and Tories wish to continue, and therefore there can be no sort of alliance between us and them.

"We cannot haul down our flag and join with them under the flag of a worn-out individualist theory which is best expressed in the words 'Buy cheap and sell dear.' We want that neither human labour nor the products of human labour shall be gambled with either by individuals or by great corporations.

WINNING A MAJORITY.

"The Labour party will do its utmost to win a majority for Socialism. It will win this by its own earnest endeavours and through the co-operation of poor men or rich men. It is not true that we are a class party. We are, in fact, a national party, because our policy is one which aims at the total elimination of the class war by the abolition of the causes which produce class antagonism.

"Liberals or Tories accept the situation. They believe that the fight for bread is a true and right one. They believe that rich and poor are a necessary part of our salvation. But we do not accept this, and, therefore, as I say, there can be no co-operation between us.

"Finally, we are under no delusions as to the task that lies ahead of us, neither are we under any delusion as to the opposition we shall meet, but both Sir Herbert Samuel and his friends, together with Government spokesmen, will make a great mistake if they think the nation will believe them when they say that the Labour movement, or any members of that movement, will have any part or lot with dictatorship.

"The attempt to fasten a theory of dictatorship on to the Labour movement is quite false. We are determined that democracy shall succeed in this country. We are quite certain that the House of Commons can do the job we want done, and will do it effectively. There is no earthly reason why Parliament, as we know it, should not become a real workshop, a place where legislation is thought out and enacted. But, as the Speaker pointed out yesterday, there is much reform needed in its procedure.

"This does not mean dictatorship any more than it was dictatorship when Speaker Brand stopped the obstruction by the Irish members many years ago.

"So, if I am asked what the future is for the Labour movement, I can only say this—that I believe, in spite of what others may say, that we are the custodians of economic and political freedom both in our own country and in the world."

MR. MORRISON'S "NO COMPROMISE"

Mr. Herbert Morrison, speaking at Abercynon, Glamorgan, on the discussion at the National Liberal Federation Conference of the relationship between Liberals and the Labour party, said:

"Mr. Ramsay Muir is apparently a Whig of the early nineteenth-century order, and he would evidently prefer that the official Liberal party should move with firm dignity towards its death, carrying aloft the banner of the Manchester school and declaring its eternal opposition to the socialisation of industry. Well, it is Mr. Ramsay Muir's funeral and not mine, and I am all for an individual's being buried in the manner which most pleases his own convictions.

"Sir Herbert Samuel has indicated the terms upon which he would be prepared to co-operate with the Labour party. It would appear that he is only prepared to co-operate on the basis of the Labour party's becoming a Liberal party.

"That is an impossible proposition. The Labour party has drawn its recruits, and will continue to be delighted to draw its recruits, from among those who were formerly Liberals, Conservative, or neural. It cannot frame its policy for the purpose of pleasing Sir Herbert Samuel and the official Liberal party any more than it can settle its programme in order not to incur the displeasure of Mr. Baldwin and the Conservatives.

"The Labour party is an independent political organisation and must preserve the right to determine its policp according, first, to what it conceives to be the interests of the country and the world as a whole and, second, to what it believes will best further the growth and power of the Labour party.

"Sir Herbert Samuel declared that he is not willing to lend himself to the destruction of private interprise and personal initiative in industry. If that means, as I assume it does, that he is determined to defend the private ownership and management o the economic resources of the nation, then he is affirming a basis of policy which the Labour party can in no circumstances accept.

"The Labour party is a Socialist party. Its Socialism is constructive and rational. We will not abandon our Socialist faith whether it pleases Sir Herbert Samuel or anybody else."

EDDINGTON SEES GAINS IN SCIENCE

English Astronomer Hopeful Next Generation Will Find Something Worth Preserving

Growing phiosophical over the uncertainties of a scientific age of revolt, new discoveries and expanding fields of knowledge, Sir Arthur S. Eddington, English astronomer and one of the foremost scientists of his day, expressed hope that "the next generation will find something worth preserving, something not wholly illusory" in the present body of scientific thought.

He spoke at a luncheon of the English Speaking Union at the Hotel Astor at which John W. Davis, as president of the union, was chairman. The other speaker was Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States.

Sir Arthur seemed preoccupied by the expanding fields of knowledge. He first alluded to the discovery in 1914 of the companion to the star Sirius, which then long had been known to exist because of the perturbing effect it had on Sirius, but until then had not been seen.

He declared that at that time he was working on the theory and had evolved subsequently a belief that there existed in the universe matter thousands of times denser than anything known on earth and, obversely, matter many times less dense.

The astronomer illustrated the point by declaring that, if a match-box were filled with the substance of the dog-star's companion, the box would weigh 2,000 pounds. In science, he asserted, an orderly, studied but continuous revolt was going on. The knowledge of to-day would be supplanted by to-morrow with still newer knowledge.

PROBLEM OF EXPANSION.

"There is," he said, "the problem of the expanding universe. We heard earlier this week that Dr. Edwin P. Hubble of Mount Wilson Observatory had surpassed his former efforts and pushed the frontiers of our knowledge three times as far into the unknown. I was going to say infinite but I don't think it is infinite.

"If he goes much further, perhaps twenty times further, he will be seeing round the universe—right round to the starting point—so perhaps the next thing he will be discovering will be the eye-piece of his own telescope; or to be strictly accurate what-ever stood 10,000 millions of years ago in the place where the telescope now is.

"When Einstein overthrew Newton's theory, what he really did was to take Newton's plant which had outgrown its pot, and he transplanted it in a more open field. It is an age of revolution in science in which we are pulling to pieces all that had been discovered before.

"As we climb it is necessary for us to stand on the shoulders of those who went before us, and it is hard to keep from giving them a few kicks as we scramble on up. Now I am old enough to see that a new generation in science is standing on our shoulders, and perhaps kicking us as it climbs.

FAITH IN NEXT GENERATION.

"Each phase of scientific advance has contributed something whose gernel is preserved on the succeeding phase. That, indeed, is our ground for hope that the next generation will find something worth preserving, something not wholly illusory, in the scientific thought of the universe as it stands to-day."

Earlier in his speech Sir Arthur had alluded to the place of astronomy in ancient history. In those days, he said, no monarch, or despot ever took an important step, "such as, shall we say, leaving the gold standard," without calling in his court astrologer and having the future foretold.

He suggested that perhaps the world should return its government to the hands of its modern scientific equivalents to the court astrologers of old. He thought though, that "the mysterious paradoxes of economics" might prove too troublous to scientific minds accustomed to "simple and straightforward problems like the Einstein theory," and declared on second thought that such an action might not be "recommended entirely."

LACK OF COURAGE DEPLORED

Sir Ronald Lindsay, however, speaking as a "politician," found merit in the suggestion.

"It seems to me a most extraordinary thing," he said, "that while the scientist devotes such scrupulous and painstaking attention to the movements of Andromeda, in the management of our everyday affairs in public life we cease to think either clearly or honestly and at times, only too often, we lack the courage to state an honest conviction. It is small wonder that at times the world has seemed to be moving toward complete chaos with all the rapidity of a meteor.

"There is a very valuable lesson which Sir Arthur Eddington may teach us politicians. I would not do him the disservice of asking him to descend from his present high field into the murky atmosphere of politics, but I will say this—it is not so much to his efforts that we will owe an improvement in our systems of conducting governments, but rather to his example of honest thinking and speaking."—"New York Times."

HOUSING SCHEME FOR ENGLAND

1,00,000 Houses To Be Provided To Let At Cheap Rents

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

A housing scheme to cost £400,000,000 and provide 1,000,000 houses to be let at rents of 10sh. a week or less, has been put forward by the National Housing Committee, in its report.

The Committee, which consists of nine men prominent in various walks of life, propose, the erection of 1,000,000 houses, to be let at 10sh. a week or less (including rates), to lower paid workers; the creation of a Housing Commission, under the Ministers of Health; and the provision of £400,000,000 to carry out the scheme.

The Committee report points out that if the increased demand for workers' houses was not met by a supply of houses at rents within the reach of all those whose earnings were small, fresh overcrowding would result and new slums be created.

The signatories of the report are Lord Amulree (Chairman of the Committee), Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Mr. E. Beddington Behrens, Sir Basil Blackett, Sir Edgar Bonham-Carter, Mr. Alfred C. Cossom, Sir Theodore Chambers, Mr. Seebohm Rowntree and Sir Raymond Unwn.

"The provision of housing accommodation not below a minimum standard for every family in the United Kingdom," the report states, "should be accepted as a national responsibility. The 1,000,000 houses required are additional to those needed to replace slum dwellings, and should be constructed within the next ten years."—Reuter.

GERMAN DEBTS CONFERENCE

Over 40 Million British Sterling Involved In The Deal

11TH HOUR REPRIEVE AVERTS DEADLOCK

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

BERLIN, May 26.

Amazing eleventh hour reprieve saved German Debts Conference in which forty-and-half million sterling of British money is involved from failure, anyhow temporarily.

After a day of hectic negotiations wherein, delegates it is believed have told Dr. Schacht they had been tired of talking and that conference must succeed or fail by the nightfall, there was open talk breakdown and moratorium on transfer payments but strenuous last minute efforts resulted in the cancellation of final statements by British and German delegates and the announcement that there would be a further meeting on Monday, at 4 p.m.

SOVIET'S EDUCATIONAL INNOVATIONS

Recognition of Russia enters its cultural phase this Summer when a group of American teachers and students of education take up studies at the First Moscow University, with the possibility of winning academic credits on both sides of the ocean. Not only will the university credit their work but, if they happen to be in the New York City school system, the local Board of Education may count it towards the "alertness requirements," writes Eunice Barnard in "New York Times."

In the process they may learn, if they so desire, how the young Soviet idea is taught to shoot, both through university lectures on the subject and visits to all sorts of schools. They can see the children at work in factory schools, nursery schools, camps and educational clinics and observe at first hand the elaborate Russian testing programme in various cities from Leningrad to Odessa. Reciprocally it is expected that exhibits of American school methods will be set up at the University of Moscow.

All the arrangements are being made by the Anglo-American Institute of the First Moscow University, under the auspices of the Institute of International Education, 2 West Forty--fifth Street, New York City. Early in May members of the institute's American advisory council are to meet here in New York with the Russian Ambassador, Alexander Troyanovsky, to work out further plans.

The council includes among others Chancellor Chase of New York University, Dean Russell of Teachers College, Columbia University; Dr. John Dewey, President Neilson of Smith College, President Wilkins of Oberlin College, President Hutchins of the University of Chicago and President Graham of the University of North Carolina.

NAZISM: TWO SAMPLES

What is Nazism doing to German education? Two American college students now studying in Germany give different views of the matter. One writes that it is not making any fundamental changes in the lower schools; the other that it has transformed the whole university system.

"Germany's educational programme is not entirely settled," writes Grace Moran, a student of New College, Columbia University. "Except for the history courses, the required salute as greeting for pupils, teachers and visitors alike, and religion (required now), the schools have not been greatly changed. Community and home life is extensively encouraged as is education in travelling and hiking. Every child of ability is to have a chance, in spite of personal finances, and a walk in the woods is said to be far more beneficial than staying home to read a book on psychology."

On the other hand, in the universities the "old, well-known German academic freedom" and the ideal of pure scholarships are things of the past, according to another American student. "To produce national-socialistically minded young men and women, who think and work for the good of the German 'Volk,' that is the function of the newly organised university," he writes the Institute of International Education.

To that end the student undergoes a round of duties which leaves little time for the famous German "Studentleben." He must, for instance, take certain political courses, meet with political discussion groups and live in a kind of work camp for at least six or eight weeks. Even the educational opportunities of the foreign student are somewhat affected by the new regime, this American finds, since the lecturers are not permitted to give their own unprejudiced points of view, but only such facts and opinions as will conduce to the national socialistic ideal.

RUMANIAN DICTATORSHIP

Delayed By Death Of Madame Averescu

BUCHAREST, May 26.

The death of Madame Averescu, wife of country's septuagenarian national hero Marshal Averescu, has delayed the anticipated military dictatorship of Rumania.

The formation of the cabinet controlled by army leaders headed by Marshal Averescu has been expected over the week-end but Marshal was so griefstricken at the death of his wife whom he married the fifty years ago that developments have been postponed at least until Tuesday.—Reuter.

MAY DAY IN RUSSIA

(Continued from previous page.)

mechanised detachments had increased in number. Over nine hundred tanks and armoured-cars passed the Red Square, with the efficiency of the modern machine. Many of the new types of huge and baby tanks were invention of the Red Army. Every thing that appeared on the Red Square this day was Soviet made and of fair quality. The thousands of guests,—foreign tourists, from all countries including India, diplomatic corps, and foreign journalists—all were surprised at the great achievements of the Red Army, in the field of mechanisation, improvement of uniforms and excellent discipline and enthusiasm of the Red soldiers.

On the completion of the review, the noise of propellers filled the air. Tens of thousands of eyes fixed on the skies watching the steel birds flying. Three small planes headed by a huge five-motored bomber first appeared: The three small ones were the aeroplanes of Kamalist Turkey, which had been delegated to participate in the Red Festival, the huge bomber was that of the host.

The Turkish aeroplanes were followed by over 200 huge five-motored bombers of the A. N. T. 14 type each having a capacity of 41 passengers plus crew. Their great number caused much excitement and surprise in "certain circles." After this followed line after line (like ducks in flight) of different planes, mostly three motored ones, totalling six hundred. At the end of this three small planes appeared flying just as fast as arrows. On reaching the Red Square they lowered and all of a sudden rose up fast like eagles. These were one of the latest Soviet inventions of super-speed planes.

The Civilians' March

When the military parade was over, the civil demonstration began. The ten Districts of Moscow marched passed the square in ten columns pouring from all sides. The demonstrators passed by the tribune where Stalin and the other leaders stood. The civilians bore red banners, slogans and portraits of the leaders. They were neatly dressed and looked joyful and happy. The youth danced and sang all the way creating a very pleasant impression. Over 1,500,000 people took part in the civil demonstration.

Such parades and demonstrations took place in all the important cities of the U.S.S.R. The radio broadcasts united all the cities into one. Messages of greeting, music and speeches were interchanged among the holiday-makers of the Union's cities throughout the day.

Relatives of Cheyuskinites broadcasted messages to their "dearest and nearest" still in the Far North. But interesting was a broadcast message from the cook of a Kolkhoz of the village Kunsevo near Moscow. She said: "I have cooked to-day many special dishes to feed the Kolkhozniks (collector farmers)"

Moscow Of the Future

Great skill has been shown by the painters and artists in decorating the Moscow streets: the Moscovites joyfully acquainted themselves with the exhibition of the projects of future Moscow, showing how in a few years it will be a great modern metropolis and not a sprawling village-like city as it was generally called before the revolotion.

All the theatres, cinemas and clubs of Moscow entertained the citizens free of charge. In addition, travelling stages moved all through the streets of Moscow entertaining the people. European dances have been legalized much to the joy of the youth who revel in them. The restaurants were full of life; the Moscovites have began to feel somewhat at ease.

British Minister Says "No" To Ceylon

Refuses To Discuss Change In Constitution

COLOMBO, May 26.

Following the intimation that the Secretary of State would not receive a deputation on the Constitutional Reforms of Ceylon, as asked for by the Ministers, a motion for the adjournment of the House was moved yesterday as a protest in the State Council. The motion was rejected on a division, 17 voting for and 22 against.

"I have the honour to inform you," wrote the Governor intimating the Leader of the State Council the decision of the Secretary of State regarding the above matter, "that I have now received a reply from the Secretary of State, in which he requests me to inform Ministers that he has made it clear in statements in Parliament that he is not prepared, in the present circumstances, to consider any proposals involving curtailment of the powers of the Governor and the Secretary of State over any branch of the Public Services. In these circumstances, he feels that no useful purpose would be served by his receiving a deputation whose object would clearly be to advocate alterations in the Constitution, which, as he has already stated plainly, His Majesty's Government are not prepared to entertain."—United Press.

CHARLIE HARE'S RISE AS TENNIS PLAYER

Entirely Due To Mother Who Trained Him When He Was Seven

BOURNEMOUTH, (By Mail).

It was all due to mother.

That is the secret of the success of C.E. Hare, the 19-years-old Birmingham tennis star.

He recently beat Fred Perry, the world's best player, and also beat Andre Merlin, the young French Davis Cup player in the British hard court championships at Bournemouth.

"Out Of Mischief."

Mrs. Hare related how she trained her son.

"I have four sons," she said, "and Charlie is the second.

"I have been teaching him tennis since he was seven years old, and I began to play with him chiefly to keep him out of mischief."

"No Swank."

The three main points in Mrs. Hare's coaching are:

"Keep your eye on the ball."

"Hit the ball quickly."

"Don't wait for it," and

"Don't swank!"

"Any swank and I will stop encouraging them and providing them with rackets, etc." she said. "But if Charlie gains further successes I don't think he will be spoiled. He is almost too modest about his tennis."

Another "Hope."

Lindsay, Mrs. Hare's third son, will probably enter for the junior championship this year, and Peter, who is now his mother's partner in doubles, is showing great promise.

"He is only 13," said his mother, "but I believe he will make a good player. He has court craft, and already plays quite a good game."

"JACK HOBBS' GATES"

A splendid tribute to a great cricketer was paid at Kennington Oval on May 5 when Mr. H. D. G. Leveson-Gower, president of Surrey County Cricket Club, declared open the "Jack Hobbs' Gates," erected in honour of the famous Surrey and England player.

"Hobbs," said Mr. Leveson-Gower, "is a credit, not only to Surrey, but to the game in general."

In his reply, Jack Hobbs recalled that he required only four more centuries to complete his 200. He hoped to do this "to satisfy not only himself but the members and his friends who had subsdribed for the gates."

LORD SUMNER DEAD

Distinguished Judge And Authority On Commercial Law

LONDON, May 26.

Viscount Sumner, former Lord of Appeal and British delegate to the Peace Conference at Paris, died in London aged 75. By general consent he was one of the most distinguished judges and one of the greatest authorities of recent times on commercial law. As a judge he was noted for the rapidity with which he reached decisions in even the most difficult cases and he was never known to reserve judgment. He frequently spoke in the House of Lords where his opinions, particularly on constitutional issues carried great weight. —B. O. W.

£600 DAMAGES FOR GYMNAST

Loose Horizontal Bar At Swimming Bath Responsible For Fall

While doing gymnastic exercises on a horizontal bar in the L. C.C. swimming baths at London Fields, Leslie Arthur Marley, 30, of Columbia Road, Hackney, fell on to the concrete floor and fractured both knee-caps.

Claiming that the accident was due to the uprights supporting the horizontal bar being fitted loosely into the ground. Marley sued the London County Council in the King's Bench Division in respect of his injury. The council denied that the uprights were loose and stated that a large number of people had used the bar without mishap.

Mr. Justice Lawrence, who gave judgment for Mr. Marley for £600 and costs, granted a stay of execution, but ordered that £100 be paid to Mr. Marley within 14 days.

The judge pointed out that he found the bar was not reasonably safe. Mr. Marley was an experienced gymnast, and his evidence was that, while he was exercising, the bar seemed to come right over to him and he was flung off. That indicated that the movement of the bar was the cause of the accident. The bar had not been properly fixed in accordance with the makers' instructions.

NEUSEL'S DISPUTED WIN

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

Walter Neusel, the young German boxer, gained a much-disputed points decision over the veteran Tommy Loughran in a 10-rounds contest at the Madison Square Garden on May 5.

The majority of the spectators believed that Loughran should have won, partly because of the German's rough tactics for which he was often warned.

Max Baer, who is to meet Primo Carnera for the world's title next month, told Loughran that he had been robbed.

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Readers' Views

Chamber Of Princes

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The informal Conference of Indian Princes and Ministers of States which met in Bombay to consider the question of reconstituting the Chamber of Princes has concluded its sessions. The question of reorganisation of the Chamber on the lines of Sir Akbar Haidari's scheme is reported to have been referred to a Council of 15 Ministers which is to meet in July next.

It would not be a wise thing for the Princes to entrust the direction of their policy to a small Council either of Ministers or of Princes which would not be thoroughly representative of the entire princely order. What is really required is that the Chamber should become more representative than at present. The present defective and unrepresentative Constitution of the Chamber has been repeatedly voiced by several Princes. While several of the bigger States like Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore, etc., are standing aloof, the grievance of smaller States is that they are not properly and adequately represented. The chiefs of Bhor and Jamkhandi have often voiced this real grievance on several occasions. So the only method whereby the influence of the Chamber can be enhanced is by making it more fully representative without losing sight at the same time of the necessity of a fair and well-balanced distribution of influence among the Constituents. There are States though small in size and revenue yet great in importance because of their geographical situation, e.g., Maritime States. It would be unfair if they are not given sufficiently effective voice in the Chamber. Looked at from this point of view, Sir Akbar's scheme is defective inasmuch as it seeks to give power to deal with all matters (except, of course, paramountcy and dynastic matters) affecting the States to a Council of 15 Ministers belonging mainly to big States. This scheme does not mark any improvement on the present position especially from the point of view of the smaller States.—Yours etc.,

M. S. SIRDAR,
Bar-at-Law.

Sholapur.

Plight Of The Income-Tax Payer

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—While all kinds of public grievances are being ventilated through the press, it is rather surprising that those relating to the income-tax have not received the attention they deserve. It is high time that the income-tax payers bestirred themselves in this behalf.

With the principle of income-tax none can have any quarrel, if only because the incidence of all taxes is ultimately on income alone. The rates undoubtedly are heavy and the minimum taxable limit is also very low. But most taxes, in these days, answer this description, and relief, if any, will or can come simultaneously. It is features like those given hereafter peculiar to income-tax that are most objectionable.

For one thing, except in the case of salaries, tax at the highest rate is deducted at the very source of income. The burden of proving one's income to be lower than the maximum rate limit is thus shifted to the victim who in most cases is unaware that the tax has at all been collected, not to speak of the rate at which collection has been made. It may be suggested that the counterfoils of dividend warrants, should, as a rule, give the income-tax rates schedule, so that the unwary investor, getting the dividend may readily know what is due and what has been actually collected from him and take steps to recover the due refund.

But the mere knowledge that tax has been collected at source does not help much. For, the process of applying for and getting the refund is so complicated, irksome and lengthy that most of the assessees give up the effort in sheer disgust, preferring on the whole, to let go the refund due. If the Income-tax Office were to publish figures of taxes collected at source for which, no applications for refund are received, for any recent year, they will be found to be most illuminating and corroborative of what has been stated above.

Coming to the tax-payers applying for refund, things are not more satisfactory. Only one form of return is supplied on application, to the assessee, who cannot keep any copy for his record, unless he gets the whole return typed or copied by hand. The applicant has to wait nearly a month before he gets even a formal receipt of his application, thanks to the up to date, and quick dispatch of the Income-tax Office! What time, then, the final disposal of the applications usually takes can be well imagined. There are instances where the refund applications have not been finally dealt with for more than one or two years thereafter and for no fault of the tax-payers. The income-tax office justify this unconscionable delay on the ground that full particulars are awaited from the companies concerned. It passes one's understanding how accounts are closed and dividends declared, when certain details regarding the tax to be deducted are not made clear. Then, again, the counterfoils certifying the deduction of tax are not uniform either in size, which ranges between a one-inch slip and a foolscap sheet, or contents. Some give full details, like the gross amount, the tax deducted and the rate thereof, the net amount, and the percentage of income taxed. Others content themselves with merely stating the net amount payable. It will greatly simplify matters if some kind of uniformity is enforced, in these particulars.

It is hoped that the income-tax officials will deem it as much a part of their duty to help assessees in getting back their due, as to assess and collect the tax from them. If they take up this sympathetic attitude, which probably most of them lack at present, at least some of the grievances mentioned above can be redressed more or less. For the rest, it is up to some members of the Legislatures to take necessary action betime.—Yours, etc.,

"KESHAO".

May 26.

Audit & Accounts Service

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—According to the rules which were formerly in force the intending non-Government servant and Government servant candidates not over 25 and 30 years respectively were eligible to appear in the examination. The age of the candidate was at first reckoned by the Public Services Commission on the 1st January each year of the examination.

In the year 1929 the Commission changed the date from 1st January to 1st August, thus debarring the numerous candidates who could have appeared were the age to be determined on the 1st of January. It is, however, worthy of notice that in similar other examinations (i.e. for recruitment to the posts of transportation commercial and other officers) the age of the candidate is still the same, i.e., it is still reckoned on the 1st of January of the year in which the examination is held. Apparently there seems to be no reason as to why the promising intending candidates for I.A. and A.S. Examination should be deprived of their chance by the alteration from 1st January to 1st August.

Considering the irreparable loss to be sustained by the candidates, will the honourable members of the Legislative Assembly, the Public Services Commission, and other public bodies kindly take a special note of this matter and move the Government of India to revert to the old date viz., 1st of January for determining the age of candidates for I.A. and A.S. Examination and thus earn the gratitude of many a young deserving graduate?—Yours, etc.,

ONE HIT HARD.

Delhi.

"Working Hours In Government Offices"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I cannot enter into further controversy or discuss on with your correspondent 'Reason' when he drifts from one point to another. In his last letter he went to trace the origin of the Government as far back as the East India Company and then there was also a tinge of political outlook—not at all expected of a loyal Government servant. Now he is trying to press a gentle attack on the South Indian community as a whole. These points have absolutely no relevancy to the main subject. Let 'Sufferer', 'Reason' and your readers stick to true facts and sound logic and and then consider the position.

Government found they were having a deficit budget year after year. They, therefore, wanted to reduce their expenses and save money wherever possible and feasible. Experts were called to confer and several schemes were put forward and one after another were sanctioned. Among these was the scheme relating to the change in working hours. This scheme was discussed by all Heads of Departments and finally got the assent of the Governor in Council and has been in force for well nigh a year. If as 'Reason' now says 'Sufferer' is echoing the sentiments of the "vast majority" of Government employees and if still the Government machinery is silent what is the inference to be drawn?

There is no use bringing in other points like more pay, overtime allowance or superiority complex. Much can be said for and against either classes of employees, their treatment, conditions of service. nature of work and their emoluments but that does not settle the issue of the so-called 'genuine' grievance of increased working hours.

If 'Reason' will be pleased by being classified on a higher plane among mortals because he is a Government Servant, I shall classify him accordingly with great pleasure. And if 'Reason' feels that the grievances mentioned by 'Sufferer' have not reached the Government ears, I shall also with a clarion call invoke the Director of Information to this correspondence and request him to place before the Government this matter for their urgent consideration. We shall wait and see whether Government cancel their previous orders or stick to their guns.

I thank you, Mr. Editor, for the courtesy given for my letters and assure you that I shall not worry you any more for further space for discussing irrelevant, communal and political matters coming from anonymous correspondents.—Yours, etc.,

K. MAHADEVAN.

Bombay, Tramways, May 26.

"Menace Of Money-Lenders"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I read the letter of Mr. Ram Narain that appeared in the issue of the "Chronicle" of the 24th inst. with some interest mingled with much pain. The letter is an explanation of the circumstances which led to the cowardly assault on Sirdar Jamait Singh. Mr. Ram Narain case is one of the many which came to light out of the dark. There are many such incidents occuring daily as a result of transaction with Pathan money lenders. Generally, the unfortunate victims of Pathan money lenders are from the low classes and illiterates, specially from the labouring and working classes. Many such happings must be taking place as stated in Mr. Ram Narain's letter. This money lending problem of Pathan money lenders demands the attention of the public and the Government alike specially as far as the high-handed policy of of Pathan money lenders is concerned. If this remains unchecked, I am sure it will be a great danger to the Society in general and to the family members of an unfortunate victim who falls in the Pathan money-lenders' grips. It is said, that the Pathan money-lenders while doing business in rural areas they lend money to the poor villager or a farmer at the very exorbitant rate and ask security for the amount a healthy and young woman of the family. The poor man is ignorant to know the deep meaning behind this demand and he agrees to his demand. But once he falls into his clutches it is very difficult for the unfortunate man to free himself from the debt As a result he suffers the consequences i.e. , loses the woman, sometimes forcibly taken into their possession and brought to the city and the poor woman finds her way in brothels. Many such cases have happened. If such is not the case then why do these Pathan money-lenders ask one of the woman folk of family in return for their money? The same case would have happened in this particular case of Mr. Ram Narain but for the timely help of Sirdar Jamiat Singh. All honour to him. He has shown that he is a true and brave Sikh. He has saved the honour of an entire family and prevented the tragedy which would have occurred if the Pathan's threat had been carried into effect. From the case of Mr. Ram Narain, those people who have dealings with Pathan money-lenders should take a lesson. I appeal to them to refrain from borrowing money from Pathans which will ruin them. Also, it has given food for thought to leaders as well as social workers to adopt measures to check this evil practice of money borrowing from the Pathans.—Yous, etc.

M. S. RAJADHYAX.

"Vexatious Treatment"

Sir,—Mr. Ball, the present General Traffic Manager of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, has issued a circular dated the 2nd May 1934 wherein he has given strict instructions to the ticket collectors to check the tickets and the season tickets of the passengers. Passengers are also requested to help the Railway staff by opening out the season tickets beforehand and presenting them to the ticket collectors at the entrance and exist gates in such a way that at a glance they could see the date of expiry, name of the person in whose favour the season ticket has been issued and also the names of the two stations, between which the season ticket is due.

I write to you in my capacity as a passenger who has been travelling on this railway for the last two decades. I do not represent any Passengers' Association. But I am truly voicing the general opinion of the travelling public when I say that keen resentment is felt by them since the introduction of the said circular which is a source of great inconvenience to the passengers.

I very much wish that Mr. Ball once paid a visit to the Dadar station at 10 a.m. on any week day. He will personally see that every office passenger coming from the West of Dadar (and bound for Bombay by 10-12 o'clock train) is required to present his season tocket thrice (once at each gate). The passengers are thus deliberately put to inconvenience and delay in the busy hours of the morning.

Black-legs and cheats—there are on all railways in the world. But that does not justify a change in the sober administrative policy pursued so long by the authorities of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. "Minimum of inconvenience and maximum of comfort to the passengers" ought to be the motto of the Railway administration. Normality of conditions prevailed on this Railway prior to the introduction of this circular. Ticket collectors then unsed to detect the cheats by giving the minimum of inconveience to the law-abiding passengers. I do not, therefore, understand the necessity for these abnormall measures which have roused a wave of indignation among the travelling public of this Railway.

The detection of a few more cheats travelling without tickets is hardly worth the hardships, inconvenience and delay to which the general mass of the travelling public are put. If the Railway cannot understand this simple proposition, that merely indicates their administrative incapacity.—Yours, etc.,

S. N. KULKARNI.

The new Temple of Arya Sa maj at Matunga opened by Swami Onkar Sachchidanandji.

Insurance Representatives' Society Of Bombay

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A copy of draft rules and regulations of the above, is provisionally made ready, by some of the leading representatives of Life Insurance Companies, both foreign and Indian, for final approval by the original members. All those who take interest in insurance and in the general welfare and training of insurance men, are invited to send their suggestions to the undersigned, who will take care to put them before the meeting of representatives and do the needful in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

KHUSHALDAS K. PAREKH,
B. J. OZA,
M. N. DONGRE.

Messrs. Pranlal Vaidya and Co., National Insurance Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

IN THE INTERESTS OF PUBLIC MORALITY

Ceylon Women Urge Censoring Reports Of Divorce Proceedings

COLOMBO, May 26.

"This Union is strongly of opinion that in the interests of Public morality, Press reports of proceedings in divorce case should be censored, and therefore, it recommends that legislation similar to the English 'Judicial Proceedings Act' of 1926 be passed in Ceylon."

The above resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of Executive Committee of the Women's Political Union held under the Presidency of Mrs. F. B. de Mel.

The meeting also elected Mrs. Lionel de Fonseko to be the Union's delegate at the Congress of the International Council of Women, which is to be held in Uarls this year. Mrs. P. de S. Kularatne and Mrs. D. E. Wijeyawardena were also elected to represent the Commonwealth League Annual Conference in London and the All-Ceylon Women's Conference, respectively.—United Press. p

PATNA DECISIONS WELCOMED

Dera Ismail Khan Takes Up Congress Reorganisation

D. I. KHAN, May 27.

The Patna decisions of the A.I.C.C. have been hailed here with great enthusiasm by the Congress workers. They are making preparation for working the resolutions and reorganise the Congress Committee.—United Press.

ADVANCE HARIJANS

KARACHI, May 26.

Proceeding on the maxim of labour as the best solvent of the problem of unemployment the Harijan Handicraft Institute, Karachi, has been extending its activities all round.

Its first innovation was, laying the foundation of a big Industrial Home where leather and tanning work would be taught.

After successfully running the same, they have started a big tailoring school where Harijans will be taken up without any fees. Mr. P. B. Kunwar Singh of Dayalbag, Agra, has been specially invited to take charge of the said Institute.—United Press.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

The Congress Session

The unique honour of holding the next session of the Indian National Congress has been conferred on Bombay. The session will begin its deliberations in the first week of October. But the local Congress leaders will have to busy themselves as early as possible to form the Reception Committee.

One of the most important items that they will have to take in hand immediately, is the organisation of volunteers. For a session of the Congress, where more than two lakhs of people from outside the city assemble, there ought to be at least a corpse of not less than 1,500 trained volunteers. There are no doubt several volunteer organisations in city (there are no less than 80 corps) but the members of not one of the organisations are trained to work on a special and unique occasion like this.

Since the Cawnpore Congress regular attempts have been made by the Reception Committees to get up an efficient volunteer organisation for work during the Congress session. But at every session of the Congress since then, though the local men have tried their best to have an efficient and perfect volunteer organisation, one felt that there was something or the other lacking to make the perfect volunteer. At Calcutta, there was perfect training on the English military lines, but the volunteers on several occasions forgot that they were volunteers and not soldiers, forgot that they ought to be polite and courteous to the delegates and other visitors who had come to attend the Congress.

Train The Volunteers

At Lahore, though the volunteers were trained well, were courteous and polite to the delegates, on a certain occasion forgot their training and discipline, ran with lathis from their camp without the permission of the Camp Cammandant, with a view to secure the release of two of their comrades, who had been arrested by the police on a charge of assaulting some plain clothes men who were lurking about inside the Congress camp.

At Karachi, the Reception Committee did their best to bring into being a trained volunteer corps within the short time they had at their disposal, but one could see that with a little more training, the same volunteers would have been what was desired of them.

All this is due to the Reception Committee not paying the necessary attention in time to the training of the volunteers. It is hoped that the Bombay Reception Committee, that is to come into being, will not follow the example of other Reception Committees but will start a training camp for at least 25 men as early as possible, so that the 25 trained men could start training others in their turn and by the time the Congress session begins, these trained men could take charge of every arrangement in the Congress camp.

Good-Bye, Pimples!

The news that the monsoon will now not be long in coming will be hailed with a sigh of unutterable relief by Bombay residents, especially by young society ladies whose persistent and heroic efforts to preserve their complexion and ward off the furious and relentless onslaught of pimples, more pimples, and yet more pimples, by an ingenious use of snows and face powders, have been set at nought by that inveterate and invincible enemy of female charm and beauty—the prickly heat. In this season women are at their worst. They are less comely and more peevish. The heat plays havoc with their faces and consequently with their temper. It "pimplifies" their countenance, dulls their eyes and diminishes their vivacity. No wonder, then, that the arrival of the monsoon is to them what the remission of war debts by America would be to England. For no more need they fear those awful things, the boils—at least not till next October.

MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

(Continued from page 8.)

supposition because I was myself a victim of a banking company which failed many years ago, having its head office in Burma and branches in this country. Until the date of its failure its shares were quoted on the Bombay Stock Exchange at thirty-five per cent premium based on the assumption of roaring business as indicated by its balance sheets from year to year. When the sudden and unexpected crash came like the bolt from the blue a hasty meeting was held of shareholders and the creditors in Bombay. A suggestion was made to collect proxies for the meeting of the company in Burma where a voluntary liquidation was to be resolved upon and which we wanted to prevent and convert into a resolution to wind up compulsorily by the Court. The initial difficulty was that none of us shareholders had a copy of the Articles of Association of the company. In fact there was none available in Bombay. When one was ultimately obtained we discovered that none of us were qualified to vote as none of us had one hunded shares. It will thus be seen that with Article like this limiting the voting power and at the same time one other article providing for a refusal to register a transfer without assigning any reason a Board of Directors under an intriguing Managing Agent can easily see that none hold a hundred shares except the partners or the henchmen or nominees of Agents themselves. It is thus imperative that this Section 79 should be amended so that one vote is carried compulsorily by the holder for each share he holds.

MINUTES OF MEETINGS

Our Act (sec. 83) does not contain a specific provision by which a shareholder can call for the inspection of the minutes of previous meetings of shareholders. One should have thought that under the ordinary principles of the common law of meetings a shareholder would be entitled to get this inspection. There was some doubt as to the position of law in this respect and in actual practice such an inspection was refused in case of some companies in Bombay. The English Act of 1929, however, now specifically provides that such an inspection must be given, and failure to do so was subject to a fine and a similar addition to our act is most essential.

(To Be Continued)

ALL-INDIA INDUSTRIAL FAIR AT SIMLA

SIMLA, May 26.

The All-India Industrial Fair, Simla, will be officially opened to the public on June 1, 1934.

The Hon'ble Dr. Gokal Chand Narang, Minister, Local Self-Government, Punjab, will perform the opening of the Fair on Friday, the 1st June at 5 p.m. It is understood that invitations on the opening day have been extended to many officials and the elite of Simla.

The programme on that day will consist of speeches by the Chairman of the Fair, Major A. Rayner, the Secretary, Mr. K. Anand and the Hon'ble Member.

The public will be admitted after 6 p.m. on that day. The daily hours of the Fair will be from 10-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and again 3-30 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Leading manufacturers are participating in the Fair, besides the Government of India, the U. P. and Madras Governments.—United Press.

MAHATMA'S VISIT TO GUJARAT

Enthusiasm Among Harijans

AHMEDABAD, May 27.

Enthusiasm prevails among the Harijans of Gujarat and Kathiawar on account of Mahatma Gandhi's decision to arrive at Ahmedabad on June 27.—United Press.

PENSIONS & SALARIES IN DHRANGADHRA

AHMEDABAD, May 26.

Some delegates to the forthcoming Ahmedabad session of the Dhrangadhra State Subjects' Cnoference have decided to table a resolution calling on His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Dhragandhra to issue peremptory instructions for clearing up the heavy arrears in salaries of State servants and pension of State pensioners.—United Press

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Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, Judicial Commissioner, Sind, accompanied by his two daughters, proceeded to England on leave by the mail boat on Saturday last.

Russia Is Not Starving

Capitalist Propaganda Answered

Lies live long. To my astonishment I found quite an intelligent person the other day taking the view that the people of Russia, and particularly the peasants, are living in a condition of semi-starvation. The same evening I was in the company of an average group of people, and I decided to test their views. Among four men and three women I only found two who did not share the opinion which I have quoted, says "G. R." in the "New Leader."

"There was that man on the 'Manchester Guardian' staff," said one of the women. "He went out to Russia all sympathetic. He was shocked by what he saw."

"What about the articles in the 'Daily Telegraph'—I think it was.....You can't just sweep facts like that aside."

"I was talking to a man who's been in Russia....."

And so it went on. I let them talk and then delivered a little speech. This is what I told them.

THE BACKGROUND

To understand the crisis in Russian agriculture, which caused the food shortage of autumn and winter of 1932 and the spring of 1933, one must understand the position of the peasantry prior to the Revolution.

The peasants formed four-fifths of the population of Tsarist Russia. For centuries they had lived a life of almost starvation. Their crowded huts were shared with any livestock they might possess; their land was tilled with the most primitive of weapons; their lot was appalling poverty, ignorance, and servitude. In 1861 serfdom was nominally abolished. But the land they were given was of poor quality; their taxes were ruinously high, and they lived on in their poverty.

Sometimes hunger and misery would be felt so keenly that the peasants rose up in revolt. But the end of the revolts was usually the sinking back into apathy, indifference, and continued poverty.

CREATING KULAKS

As the years went on the most enterprising of the peasants acquired estate which placed him in a class apart from the average peasant. The desire to own land and grow rich created the Kulak class, which was such a problem to the Bolsheviks after the Revolution.

Lenin knew that the land must be collectivised and that individual peasant ownership must be abolished. The peasants as a whole were still ignorant, superstitious, and individualistic, disliking anything new and incapable of intelligent co-operation. For centuries they had toiled under the landlords' whip. Now they thought they were free to till their scraps of land as they pleased. The yoke of the Tsar had not been cast off to be replaced by that of the Bolsheviks, with their demands for taxes and food to feed the townsfolk and the army, argued the peasant.

This revolt crystallised in 1921 when, in some places supported by the Red Army, the peasants "downed tools." Lenin dealt with the situation by rushing through a decree which abolished requisitions and allowed "free-trade" in the villages. After four months the New Economic Policy—a restoration of private Capitalism for the peasants—was introduced. For a short while N.E.P. flourished. Then it faded as the Communist Party grew stronger and the influence of education on the peasantry steadily undermined the Kulak influence.

THE CAUSE

The early years of the first Five Year Plan saw a fresh attack on the Kulaks when their land was taken as the basis of collective farms, sown with tested seed from the Soviet farms and by Soviet machinery. The peasants were forced into the collectives. their property put into the common pool. They retalited by peaceful boycott—they killed off their animals and refused to work.

In 1933 the effects of this peafood shortage—the shortage ichw shortage—the shortage, which according to the capitalist Press, is still widespread in Russia. The livestock was 40 per cent of the total in 1927, half the milk animals had gone dry through lack of fodder, two-thirds of the draught animals were undernourished, with a consequent effect on agriculture, the machinery of which, at that time, was only one-fifth motor-driven. The crops harvested were about 20 to 30 per cent below the previous year.

Added to this was the fact that owing to food shortage, peasants drifted into the towns leaving the harvest ungathered. Two outside factors also contributed to this bad period. The fall in world prices, owing to the depression, forced U.S.S.R. to increase the exportation of foodstuffs in order to buy back machinery for her factories. There was also the Japanese war threat, which necessitated the accumulation of food for the men and animals of the Far Eastern Army.

THE 1933 CAMPAIGN

The food shortage spurred the Government on to new measures to ensure that there was no repetition of such a situation. The machine tractor political department was inaugurated in January, 1933, and branches of this department organised the spring sowing campaign.

A tearing campaign went on all over the grain areas to sow efficiently and fast to ensure a good harvest. The administration of collectives were overhauled, and incompetent official replaced.

Then came the harvest. All over the country the reports were the same—huge increases on the 1932 yield. As the result of improved organisation, new machines, and good weather, the 1933 harvest was a bumper one. All grain collections were in by December 14—two months earlier than ever before. The estimated amount was 24½ million metric tons. The estimated needs of the urban population, the construction camps, and the army was 17½ million tons. Seven millions would therefore be available for export.

A COMPLETE ANSWER

These actual facts are in striking contrast to the oft-repeated assertions that Russia is starving. Peasants who had left the villages during the food shortage returned and beggars almost disappeared.

That there was a food shortage in 1932 has never been denied. The facts of it are here. But that the shortage was temporary, and that the 1933 harvest was sufficient to more than meet needs, cannot be denied. The stories of the dead lying in the streets of starving cities, which are still retailed through anti-Soviet sources, are just not true.

I then told this group of people to read Walter Duranty's latest book, "Russia Reported, 1921-1933" (Gollancz, 5s). The facts I had given them about the food shortage had been mainly based on his writing. But they would also find much more about Russia written day after day by Duranty, as he told America, through the "New York Times," what was happening.

WORLD WATCHING JAPAN

Far Eastern Empire's Post-War Finance Under Scrutiny

Every industrial country in the world is watching Japan with attention, and important studies of the Japanese financial and economic crisis (a word justified, if ever, in this case) are issued from the printing presses in many languages, says the Financial Editor of the "Manchester Guardian." A volume of the Greek expert Professor Andreades, published in 1932 in the French language, provides still probably the completest general review of post-war Japanese finance, and, while written in a note of admiration for Japanese enterprise and sturdiness, concluded with the expectation of an exceedingly critical period for Japanese finance and commerce. "In sixty years," wrote Professor Andreades, "the Japanese Budget has expanded sixtyfold—an unparalleled development in modern finance."

An elaborate but succinct account of the very, latest phase, in Japanese finance is now published in the "Frankfurter Zeitung" (April 29) from the pen of a German business man residing in Japan. The writer begins by describing certain unique features of Japanese industrialism—the custom of labourers (especially female textile operatives) alternating work in the factories with work in the fields; the dispersion of industrial plant through rural districts, due to its having been constructed, from the beginning, for electric power; the fact (which the writer emphasises as the most singular of these features) that the landowners and the factory-owners are in the rural-industrial areas one and the same people, so that the master can to some extent command his labour force hither or thither. From these general remarks he goes on to trace the beginning of the deliberate low currency dumping in 1921, supplemented in its effects by capital flight and raw material import forestalling in 1932 and by a cheap money policy in 1933. Thereby and with the assistance of the war requirements demand for Manchuria (writes the German observer) "the industrial crisis in Japan has been conjured, but not the agrarian crisis." Indeed, as the whole industrial expansion of the last ten years has been achieved without drawing new labour into industry—the number of industrial workers has for ten years been stable at 4,800,000, though the annual population increase is 1,000,000,—the agrarian crisis, has been getting ever more acute. Farm-hand wages have, in fact, during the two years 1932 and 1933 been reduced by about 35 per cent., while retail prices have advanced 10 per cent. Revenue receipts meanwhile steadily diminish, and the deficit in the State Budget correspondingly expands, also the commitments of the Bank of Japan. Further, the prices obtained for the finished product abroad are steadily less in ratio to those paid for raw material imports. The German writer leaves the Japanese Government in perplexity as to the way to financial resoration and the peasant (often at one and the same time an industrial worker) putting up with impoverishment at the moment, in recognition of the "crisis," but inquiring of his rulers "What next?"

PUNJAB TOBACCO ACT

Receives Assent Of Governor And Viceroy

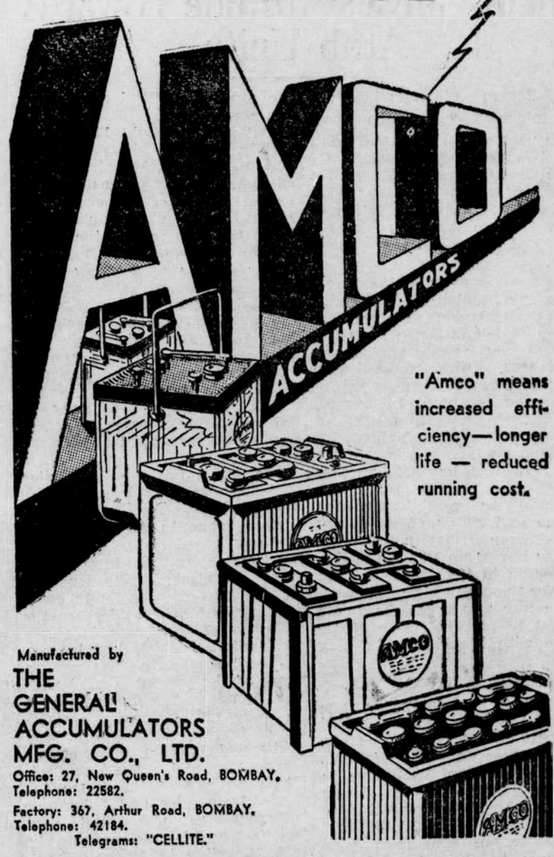
LAHORE, May 27

The Punjab Tobacco Vend Fees Act, 1934, which was rushed through the last session of the Punjab Legislative Council, having been duly assented to by His Excellency the Governor of the Punjab and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, is promulgated by a notification in the Gazette.

This enactment provides for the imposition and levy of a fee on the sale of manufactured tobacco. It shall be unlawful, under this Act, for any person to keep manufactured tobacco for sale or to sale manufactured tobacco except under and in accordacne with the terms and conditions of a dealer's licence.

This is however, governed by a proviso "that any person who grows tobacco himself or with the aid of members of his family or by tenants or hired labour may without a dealer's license either himself or through any person acting on his behalf sell or keep for sale manufactured tobacco so grown."—United Press.

The Mighty ATOM



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Yemen-Most Fertile Part Of Arabia

Imam Yahya's Attitude Towards Arab Unity

Al-Yaman State, alhough a mountainous region, is the most fertile part of Arabia. Al-Yaman state is called "Arabia Felix". Of the different states of Arabia Al-Yaman is the most thickly populated. It has a population of about 4,000,000 persons, though no official census has yet been taken.

The present ruler is the Imam Yahya Ibn Muhammad Hamid-Uddin. He succeeded his father in May 1904, and began his reign by a serious revolt against the Turks 1908. The Turks were forced to come to terms with the Imam, and granted him most of his demands. He introduced the Shar' (The Mahomedan Quar'anic law), as the law of his land. In 1911 he led another revolt against the Turks, and was successful in establishing the prestige and rights of the Arabs in Al-Yaman Imamate. During the war the Imam Yahya remained friendly to the Turks but did not offer them any aid or support. As the war was over the Imam declared the independence of Al-Yaman with himself as the king thereof.

RELATION WITH BRITAIN.

The Imam next looked to annexing all the districts which had been part of Al-Yaman state. Amongst these were Adan (Aden), and the nine protectorates in Southern Arabia. The Imam therefore came into conflict with Great Britain. The British tried to come to an agreement with the Imam, but he refused to recognize any British title in Southern Arabia. For nine years, 1919 to 1928. there was fighting between the Arabs and the English, during which years of emergencies the Royal Air Force proved very effective in keeping the armies of the Imam from invading the protected Ameerates. In 1925 al-Hodayda, the port on the Red Sea, fell in the hands of the Imam's army. The relations with the British remained tense until towards the end of last year when an agreement between the Imam and the British was reached, and thus an end was put, though temporarily we believe, to the anxious political situation in Southern Arabia.

TREATY WITH ITALY.

Italy, with her base in Eritrea and the Somalis, has always looked upon al-Yaman as a future Italian sphere of influence. The Italians have always pretended to be the friends of the Imam, and on September 2nd, 1926 they were able to sign a treaty recognizing al-Yaman's independence. The said treaty also provided for the importation of machinery from Italy, and the supply of of scientifically trained personnel. Immediately after the signature of the Italo-Yaman treaty, Russia and Turkey, as well as most of the Arab and Mahomedan Asiatic countries, recognized al-Yaman State "de jure."

The Imam has the reputation of being decidedly hostile to all modern institutions, but he has assured peace in Al-Yaman, justice and happiness to his people His chief interest lies in strengthening his army. This tendency on the part of the Imam could be explained by considering the ambitions of the Imam to annex all territories which had belonged to al-Yaman in the past—a phase of the present conflict with Ibn Sa'ud. The Imam has a relatively efficient army, a number of foreign officers, paticularly Turks and Italians, an ammunition factory, and a small air fleet.

The attitude of the Imam towards Arab unity and federation is favourable, also he is very jealous for his autonomy. In 1922, according to Ameen Rihani, he was willing to recognize Husayn as the king of the Arabs. In the case of the mandated regions, the Imam has always been sympathetic to the Arabs of Palestine and Syria, and has helped them in every possible manner. He forbad the Jews of al-Yaman from leaving his country, lest they come and settle in Palestine.

The ruler of al-Yaman is one of the very rich Oriental potentates, and he spends from his own purse funds for education purposes and for helping the poor. He sent several educational missions to Europe and Egypt.—"Arab Federation."

The Imam of Yemen who was threatened by his son with deposition if he signed an "ignominious Peace" with Faisal. He has rejected Ibn Saud's Terms.

How Japanese Have Become Pioneers Of Trade

British Chemist's Plain Speaking: Asks England Not To Be Too Proud To Learn From Others

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Japanese merchants deserve credit as pioneers for the way in which they cultivate their trade markets, according to Sir Harry McGowan, Chairman and managing director of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, who has just returned from the Far East.

In an article in "The Industrial Chemist," he says: "There has been much loose talk of long hours and low wages in Japanese industry. It is true that the Japanese work for long hours and that they live on less wages. It is true also that their standard of living is lower, to our Western eyes.

ENTERPRISING.

"While I was in Japan last winter, I made a tour through Japanese factories and was able to find no outward signs of malnutrition, lack of physical energy or discontent among the workers, which might be suspected to be evidence were they really overworked or under-nourished.

"The Japanese deserve credit as pioneers. They study the customer's demand for prompt and even immediate delivery, they quote in his own language and not Japanese, and express units of quantity and price in the measurements of his country and not their own.

"LEARN FROM THEM."

"One thing is certain: If Japanese prices are lower than ours it is no use our wasting time in idle complaint.

"It behoves us to take prompt and vigorous steps to put ourselves as far as possible on a competitive basis. If we are the progressive nation, that we have always claimed to be, we should not be too proud to learn from the methods of newer rivals.

"The Japanese as well as ourselves would prefer co-operative action to the present insensate competition. It is up to us to do all we can to cultivate this feeling, so that we may correct and control the situation."

Sir Harry McGowan adds: "As an earnest of my conviction I am sending out to Japan this summer a strong commission representative of I.C.I. to discuss a number of matters in the chemical field. Not only will it be to the profit of British industry to take this course, but unless some such action is taken and taken soon, conditions in the next year or so are likely to become more acute."—Reuter.

4,000 MEN DOWN TOOLS

Situation In Singarenni Collieries

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) May 26.

No authentic details of the happenings in Singarenni collieries are available except that the colliery men numbering about 4,000 suddenly struck work on Tuesday evening, and special police assistance has been despatched there, to meet eventualities, in response to a request from the local authorities.—A.P.

Water Supply Scheme For Dombivli

(From A Correspondent).

DOMBIVLI, May 26.

The "Sarpanch" and Chairman of the P.W. Committee went to Poona on Friday last to discuss with the Executive Engineer, Poona Water Works, the possibility of getting water for this colony from Badlapur Water Barrage.

The result of the interview appears to be very encouraging.

Mr. Collett is coming to Dombivli to see the situation personally on Monday next after which he will submit his proposals to the Government of Bombay for their sanction.

MOSLEY ATTACKS LIBERAL JOURNAL

British Black Shirt Chief Resents Criticism Of Anti-Jew Crusade

The Liverpool correspondent of the "News Chronicle" wrote to the journal in mail week as follows:—

Sir Oswald Mosley, when speaking at Liverpool to-night, was handed a written question asking him to define the Fascist attitude to the Jews.

The question was put in view of the statements in the "News Chronicle" on Saturday, under the heading "Fascists declare war on the Jews."

Sir Oswald replied: "I advise everybody not to take the slightest notice of anything appearing in that rag, which chooses to use the Jews as a catspaw in the party political game.

"There will be no racial persecution no man will be persecuted because he is a Jew, but Jews like everybody else will have to put the interests of Britain first.

"DECLARED ENEMIES."

"We do not allow Jews in our own organisation and that, after all, is our own business. The reasons for it are that Jews in Great Britain have shown bitter hostility to Fascism, victimise our people and bitterly attacked us in the Press

"It would be folly to admit declared enemies to our ranks. Jews who believe in Fascism and accept our word that they will not be persecuted have performed a better service to Fascism by working within their own community to bring an end to the unfair and often vile attacks that are often directed against Blackshirts by certain Jewish interests.

"Of all the papers which have assailed us with abuse the 'News Chronicle,' is the winner, with the 'Daily Herald' as close runner-up.

"I have already said something to expose the interests behind those papers

"Just look at the people who control the 'News Chronicle5 and the 'Daily Herald' the greatest capitalists in this country, and not altogether British.

"I have already given my word that no race will be persecuted. I am not used to having my word doubted. If a man doubts my word I tell him to go to a hotter place than Palestine."

WHERE DOES IT COME FROM

Commenting on Sir Oswald Mosley's speech the "News Chronicle" writes:—

"Sir Oswald Mosley, in his speech at Liverpool, betrayed a certain curiousity about th "people who control the 'News Chronicle.'" They were, he said, "capitalists" and "not altogether British." In the sense that anyone who owns a share, however modest, in a newspaper is a capitalist the first description is true: the second is false.

But will Sir Oswald then indicate from what source, capitalist or non-capitalist, British or foreign, the obviously very considerable funds behind his own movement are directly or indirectly, derived?"

Calcutta.—At a meeting of the Advisory Committee, E.I. Rly. with Mr. A.V. Venables presiding, the President said that the earnings last week were four and a half lakhs better than for the same perod last year, and this sum included an increase in the passenger traffic. He added that from these indications, it was hoped that the improvement would continue.—A.P.

Rise Of Wahabis In Arabia

The Role Of Ibn Saud

Muhammad Ali, the khedive of Egypt, after several internal troubles, became the sole Lord of Egypt (1807), under the Turkish suzerainty. Being a genius, he immediately put his country in order, and decided to play the role of Near Eastern hero.

As a Mahomedan state Egypt was always concerned with the affairs of the Holy Cities of al-Hijaz. When the latter fell in the hands of the Wahabis, Muhammad Ali did not conceal his discontent. He had always cherished the idea of becoming the master of Arabia and the Levante. Under the pretense of rescuing the Holy Cities from the hands of the "Wahhabi heretics", with whose reforms Muhammad Ali did not agree, he resolved on to invade Arabia.

At this point a gesture of Turkish diplomacy should not be lost sight of Mahmond II was the Sultan of Turkey, and in as much as he was alarmed at the expansion of the Wahhabis, he was alarmed at the growth of the power of Muhammad Ali. Mahmoud II therefore asked Muhammad Ali to drive the Wahhabis from al-Hijaz, and promised to aid him in his mission. By this means the Sultan could destroy his two antagonists. In 1811 Muhammad Ali equipped an army under his favourite son Tusun, which landed in al-Hijaz, and proceeded to occupy Madeena. The Wahhabis fought gloriously and defeated the invaders. The Egyptians remained at Yanbu' waiting for re-enforcement from Egypt.

At that instance Sau'd was preparing to invade Baghdad and al-Iraq. He was on his way there when news of the arrival of the Egyptians was carried to him. Sa'ud immediately returned to the West to direct the operations against the Egyptians. He sensed in his enemies, not only the power of Muhammad Ali, but that of the Sultan, and of his Shareefian supporters and sympathizers in al-Hijaz.

DEATH OF SA'UD.

On August 28th, 1813, Muhammad Ali landed at Jiddah with a large army. Battle after battle ensued, and victories and reverses were equally shared by the combatants. Muhammad Ali made stupendous efforts to rally his army, with generous presents and extra rations, and fortune favoured him. On May 1st 1814, the great Sa'ud died of a sudden seizure at Dar'iya, at the age of sixty-eight. With his death died the last hope of the permanence of the Wahhabi Empire, which Sa'ud had done so much to create, and which alone he actually enjoyed. Sa'ud was succeeded by his son Abdullah, but Abdullah was "made of a different stuff". The new Wahhabi lord negotiated with the Egyptians for peace, but after several months the invaders resumed the offensive, and were resolved to destroy the power of the Wahhabis, once and for all Muhammad Ali designated his adopted son Ibrahim Pasha, for the command of the Arabian expedition. By 1816 Ibrahim Pasha completed the victory which his father had inaugurated, by carrying to the Turkish capital the Wahhabi ruler, Abdullah, where he was hanged by order of the Sultan.

The districts and states of Arabia, which had been subjugated by the Wahhabis, relapsed back to their pre-Wahhabi status, but were more experienced, more reformed, and with more energy and vitality. In al-Hijaz, al-Yaman,, and the Persian Gulf, thanks to the armies of his vassal, the Sultan was able to establish for himself a shadowy authority, while the rule of Sa'ud dynasty became confined to the state of Najd. And thus ended a glorious period of Wahhabi rule in Arabia.

REBIRTH OF WAHABISM.

The Wahhabi ameerate of Najd, after the victory of the Egyptians, relapsed into its olden days, and being bruised by the various battles which its people had been engaged in, Najd became a prey for the rising power of Ibn-ar-Rasheed, Ameer of Ha-il in Northern Arabia, Ibn ar-Rasheed, towards the end of the nineteenth century, razed the weak Wahhabi ameerate and annexed Najd to his territory The ruling Sa'ud dynasty took refuge with Shaykh Mubarak As-Sabbah, of a Kuwayt, on the Persian Gulf. Amongst the Wahhabi emigres was Abdul Aziz Ibn Sa'ud, the present ruler of the Arabian Sa'udite Kingdom. The young ameer was never to reconcile himself to the idea that his country should belong to Ibn-ar-Rasheed. With a chosen group of his friends, he conducted several fruitless raids against the superior forces of his opponent. But on January 15th, 1901, being about 20 years of age, at the head of about one hundred men, he was able to reach ar-Riyad, the capital of Najd, and by a surprise attack in the early morning against the Governor and his guards, Ibn Sa'ud was able to take the city. Immediately after this coup d'etat the loyal citizens and the neighbouring Wahhabi tribes declared for the son of their old ruler. Abdul Aziz restored the Sa'ud dynasty and asked his father, Abdur Rahman, to take his throne. The father refused to take the temperal power, which was now his son's by right of conquest, and satisfied himself with the religious leadership only (Imam of Najd). and declared his son the lord of the state.

IBN SA'UD SUCCEEDS.

Having well established himself, Abdul Aziz proceded to clear the country from the Turks, and from the armies of Ibn-ar-Rasheed. Ibn-ar-Rasheed was the ally of the Turks and his dependence on Turkey lost him and his family the sympathy of the Arabs, who regarded Ibn Sa'ud as the new champion of Arab independence. Abdul Aziz was successful in clearing his country from his enemies and on the eve of the Great War he became the strongest man in Arabia. Both the Turks and the English sued for his goodwill. He was out for the liberation of the Arab lands, and he had good reasons to believe that England was a good ally, and he received several British emissaries confering with them about affairs of Arabia. Ibn Sa'ud contemplated holding a Pan-Arab conference and actually sent emissaries to the various Arab chieftains and leaders to negotiate on this point but owing to local rivalries and intrigues, the idea could not be executed.

DURING THE GREAT WAR.

As soon as Turkey entered the great War, Ibn Sa'ud attacked the armies of Ibn ar Rasheed, the ally of Turkey. Ibn Sa'ud was successful in defearing Ibn ar Rasheed. In 1915 the English signed a treaty of friendship at Uqair with Ibn Sa'ud. When Hussayn declared the revolution against the Turks, Ibn Sa'ud offered his helping hand, but the Shareef refused; nevertheless Ibn Sa'ud ordered the people of Najd, and in special, the strong tribes of al-Qasim, Ateiba, and Harb, to help the Shareef.

CONFLICT WITH AL-HIJAZ.

When Hussayn declared himself "King of the Arabs," Ibn Sa'ud protested to the English, but promised not to hinder Hussayn in his liberation endeavours, provided he would not speak on behalf of all the Arabs. Furthermore seeing the possibility of Ibn ar-Rasheed sending troops to the North to harrass Faysal's army, which was invading Palestine and Syria, Ibn Sa'ud set himself to annihilate his opponents. The Wahhabi lord was successful, and after the War he proceeded to annex to Najd all previous territory that had belonged to the Wahhabis, as well as the principality of Ibn ar-Rasheed. In this undertaking he came into conflict with al-Hijaz. In 1919 after several battles in which the army of king Hussayn, under Abdullah, Ameer of Transjordan, was defeated by the Wahabis, the English interferred and Ibn Sa'ud promised not to invade al-Hijaz.

But peace with al-Hijaz was not maintained for a long period, as developments after 1920 forced Ibn Sa'ud into war activities, not merely with al-Hijaz, but with al-Iraq and Transjordan as well.

We do not desire to abide long on this section of the contemporary history of the Wahhabis, but suffice it to say that the tide of Abdul Aziz Ibn Sa'ud was on the rise all through the third decade of the twentieth century, until November 1932 when Ibn Sa'ud declared Najd, al-Hijaz, al-Aseer, al-Hasa, and other dependencies as "The Arabian Sa'udite Kingdom". Ibn Sa'ud to-day rules the major part of Arabia, and as vast as are his dominions, just as strong is his foothold there.—"Arab Federation."

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SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports

ARRIVALS.
Bombay, May 26.
Varsova, Durkee, Busrah.
Aungban, Campbell, Rangoon.
Chybassa, Sinclair, Calcutta.
Golconda, McDonald, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.
Bombay, May 27.
Nurmahal, Robb, Rangoon.
Maharatta, Hill, Calcutta.
Baron Yarborough, Wright, Calcutta.
Aungban, Campbell, Rangoon.
Masula, Dawes, Karachi.
Soudan, Symons, Kobe.
Castalia, Kelly, Liverpool.

LOADING.
Bombay, May 26.
Steamer Gharinda for Calcutta.
" Aungban for Rangoon.
" Pacific Maru for Kobe.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Co's steamer Varsova arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Aungban:—The I B P Coy's steamer Aungban arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosine oil.

S S Chybassa:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chybassa arrived in harbour on Saturday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Golconda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Golconda arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Castalia:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Castalia sailed on Saturday for Liverpool with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Soudan:—The P&O S N Coy's steamer Soudan sailed yesterday for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Masula:—The M M Coy's steamer Masula sailed yesterday for Karachi with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Nurmahal:—The T M Co's steamer Nurmahal sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Maharatta:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Maharatta sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Baron Yarborough:—The Graham T Coy's steamer Baron Yarborough sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

S S Aungban:—The I B P Coy's steamer Aungban sailed yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 26.
4 Mahratta 4177, Calcutta 27|5, Grahams Tdg. Co.
5 Castalia 4171, Liverpool 26|5, Grahams Tdg. Co.
7 Soudan 3505, Japan 27|5, M M & Co.
8 Dalgoma 3571, London 30|5, M M and Co.
9 Mayebashi Maru 4321, Karachi 26|5 N Y Kaisha.
12 Masula 4566, Karachi 27|5, M M and Co.
15 Tiberton, 3190, St. Vincent, 2/6 Ralli Bros.
16 Takliwa 3742, Durban 30|5, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barala 1899 Basra 30/5 M M & Co.
10|11 Baron Dechmont 2221, Bassein 26|5, J Mackintosh Ld.

PRINCES DOCK

K Ellora 2386, N F N F M M and Co.
L|M Vita 1955 NF, NF M M & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.
Rajputana 31/5 P & O S N Co.
Chitral 7/6 P & O S N Co.
Ranchi 14/6 P & O S N Co.
Narkunda 21/6 P & O S N Co.
FROM PLYMOUTH.
Warfield 12|6 M M & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL
C/Dunkirk, 30/5, K N Co.
Clan Ranold 2|6 J F Co.
City Canton 10|6 K N Co.
Britania, 11|6 G T Co.
Clan Macilwraith 21|6 J F Co.
City of Guildford 27|6 K N Co.
FROM HAMBURG.
Rheinfels 28|5, L Edwards Ltd.
Lamterfels, 6/6, L Edwards Ltd.
Ockenfels 15/6, L Edwards Ltd.
FROM GENOA.
Poelan Robiah, 30|6 T M Co.
Siantar, 9|6 T M Co.
Victoria 8|6, M Italiana.
FROM TRIESTE
Gange, 25|6 L T Co.
FROM NEW YORK.
President Adams 31|5, F F Campbell and Co.
President Garfield 31|5 F F Campbell & Co.
Combekank 27/5 F F Campbell & Co.
C/Florence, 30/5, F F Campbell & Co.
President Harrison 14|6 F F Campbell & Co.
President Hayes 28|6 F F Campbell & Co.

FROM KOBE.
Hakodate Maru 27|5, N Y Kaisha.
Clara Camus 28|5, L T Co.
Corfu, 1|6, P & O S N Co.
Genyo Maru, 26|5, N Y Kaisha.
Tokiwa Maru 17|6 N Y Kaisha.
Toyama Maru 30|6 N Y Kaisha.
Havana Maru 3|6 O S Kaisha.
Shunko Maru 3|6 O S Kaisha.
Argun Maru 23|6 O S Kaisha.
Bangalore 10/6 P & O S N Co.
FOR AUSTRALIA
Mantua 15/6 P & O S N Co.
Maloja 23/6 P & O S N Co.
FROM DURBAN.
Kenya 2/6 M M & Co.
Tairea 16|6 M M & Co.
Karanja 30/6 M M & Co.

SAILING DATES

FOR LONDON
Corfu 2|6, P and O S N Co.
Mangolia 4|6, P and O S N Co.
Mantua, 16|6, P and O S N Co.
FOR PLYMOUTH.
Dalgoma 30|5, M M and Co.
FOR ST. VINCENT.
Tiberton 2/6 Ralli Bros.
FOR KOBE.
Pacific Maru, N F O S Kaisha.
FOR DURBAN.
Takliwa 30|5, M M and Co.
FOR BUSRAH.
Varsova 31|5, M M and Co.
Barala 30|5, M M and Co.
FOR CALCUTTA
Chybassa NF M M & Co.
Gharinda, N F M M and Co
B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S.S. India G.L.D. ..... 24|5|34.
" Castalia G.L.D. .... 24|5|34.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, May 26.

S S Mayebashi Maru; Agents N Y Kaisha, Ltd., from Yokohama:—270 cases transmission conductors, 50 c|s gramophones, 300 c|s silk piecegoods, 242 c|s rayon and cotton mixed goods.

From Tokyo:—27 cases toys, 20 drums dyes.

From Nagoya:—900 bags sulphur 40 c|s plywood, 100 c|s clocks, 400 c|s glassware, 300 c|s porcelainware.

From Osaka:—52 cases motor rims, 215 c|s porcelain ware, 100 c|s borax, 180 casks chemicals, 121 cases cotton shirting, 29 c|s cycle parts, 148 c|s machinery, 55 c|s cotton piecegoods, 76 drums coal tar, 45 drums dyes, 400 dms coal pitch, 185 cases silk yarn, 50 c|s rubber goods, 350 c|s starch, 400 c|s wire, 53 c|s crucibles, 80 c|s rayon yarn, 151 c|s cotton yarn, 200 kegs lead, 1480 cases glassware, 1540 drums paint, 15 c|s cotton and rayon mixed goods, 20 c|s. celluloide goods.

From Kobe:—146 cases tyres, 19 c|s silk piecegoods, 90 c|s silk yarn, 130 c|s glassware, 586 c|s cotton rayon mixed piecegoods, 400 c|s cotton and art silk mixed shirting, 25 c|s rubber goods, 20 c|s celluloide goods, 400 drums paint, 50 bags dry ginger, 50 bags staroni seed, 162 cases cotton remnants, 60 c|s cotton yarn, 69 c|s nails, 61 c|s cotton shirting, 85 c|s cotton piecegoods, 93 c|s straw boards, 50 cases starch, 49 c|s umbrella ware, 16 c|s gramophones, 36 c|s matting.

From Moji:—1459 cases window glass, 846 bags soda ash, 200 bags bicarbonate, 1976 bags sulphate of ammonia, 25 cases wax, 50 c|s brassware, 167 bales straw boards.

From Shanghai:—500 bales cotton yarn, 36 cases silk yarn.

From Hongkong:—58 bundles matting, 200 bags beans, 100 bags sugar candy, 25 bags cassia.

From Canton:—700 bundles cassia, 20 bundles China roots, 35 bundles glass, 25 bundles galangal.

From Singapore:—1072 bags sago-flour, 28 bags pepper, 1855 bgs betelnuts, 40 cases pineapples, 144 bags damar batu, 132 bundles rattans.

From Colombo:—64 bundles rubber, 125 bags aricanuts, 79 packages tea, 4377 bags copra.

EXPORTS.
Bombay, May 26.

S S Dalgoma, for London:—330 bags groundnut kernals, M Bhuta and Co; 6 bales animal skins, S A Noor.

For Dunkirk:—65 bales cotton fly, C Jivanlal and Co.

For Hull:—2370 bags linseed, R Ratilal and Co.

S S Tiberton, for St. Vincent:—7313 bags flax seed, Ralli Bros.

S S Soudan, for Kobe:—100 bls cotton raw, N Futehally and Co.

S S Mayabashi Maru, for Kobe:—3 bales cotton raw, N Futehally and Co.

For Osaka:—150 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

S S Pacific Maru, for Kobe:—500 bales cotton raw, N Manilal and Co.

LONDON METALS.
London, May 26.
The London Metals Market was closed.

CONDITIONS IN SUGAR

Weekly Review

Bombay, May 26.

The following market report on Sugar conditions during past week has been issued by the Sugar Merchants Association of Bombay under date the 25th instant:—

Ready market firmed up due to supply from the interior having ceased and absence of arrival from Java during the week. During the latter part of the week our Forward Market improved by half an anna due to the firmness in exchange. But the offices have continued to sell at every price. It is reported that 'Nivas' has further reduced the price to F.3.60. If this policy continues, we cannot expect better prices in near future for even at this lower price, 'Niwas' is not able to effect big sales. Business transacted during the week by the Importing Offices is reported as follows:—

About 4000 tons July/Sept at 3/14 to 3/14/9.

About 500 tons s.s. Carignano at 4/-/-

About 1000 tons June to Sept. Shipments at 3/15/--

About 500 tons June Shipment at 3/15/3

About 900 tons Octo/Dec at Rs. 3/14/9

The highest and the lowest rates during the week were:—

Java/Ready Rs. 14/1 and Rs. 14; April Rs. 4/1/6 and Rs. 4/0/6; May Rs. 4 and Rs. 3/15; June Rs. 3/15/6 and Rs. 3/14; July/Sept Rs. 3/14/9 and Rs. 3/14; Oct/Dec Rs. 3/15 and Rs. 3/14; African Rs. 14 and Rs. 14; Britania Rs. 15/12 and Rs. 15/10.

British Refined Rs. 14/7 and Rs. 14/6/6.

Swadeshi Sugars Rs. 13/13 to 14/6 and Rs. 13/12 to 14/5.

Foreign Markets:—New York prices advanced by about 2 pts. and Raw sugar prices in London Terminal market declined by about 1/4d. per cwt during the week under review.

Arrivals:There was no arrival during the week, s.s. "Ranee" and s.s. "Sumatra" are expected to arrive on about the 27th instant and 6th proximo with about 15,000 and 12,000 bags of Java sugar respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—Offtake during the week is estimated at about 15,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 60,000 bags.

Following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14 per cwt F.B.H.
Transhipment Rs. 4/3 per cwt F.B.H.
s.s. Ranee Rs. 4 per cwt F.B.H.
s.s. Sumatra Rs. 4 per cwt FBH
Shipment April Rs. 4/1/3 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment May Rs. 4 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 3/15/6 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment July/Sept Rs. 3/14/9 per cwt F.B.H.
Shipment Octo/Dec. Rs. 3/14/9 per cwt F.B.H.
African Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/- per cwt.
Britania Sugar—Ready Rs. 15/10 per cwt.
British Refined Sugar:—Ready Rs. 14/7 per cwt.
Swadeshi Sugars:—Keshar Sugar Factory Rs. 14/5 per cwt.
Sarya Sugar Factory Rs. 14/1 per cwt.
Dourala Sugar Works Rs. 13/12 per cwt.
Gawnpore Gutala S Mill Rs. 21/8 per 6 mnds.
Tone:—Steady but quiet.

Western India Insurance Company

With reference to the review of the Western India Life Insurance Company, Ltd., of Satara that appeared in our issue of April 21, the rate of dividend, we are informed, declared by the Company in their latest valuation report is 20 per cent. per annum.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, May 26.

	£
Chartered Bank of I. A. & China	16-1|8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	131-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	10-3|4
National Bank of India	46-1|2
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960|90	113-1|4
Conversion Loan, 3-1|2 per cent., 1961	102-7|8
Rupee Paper, 3-1|2 per cent.	66
Indian Stock, 3 per cent., 1948 or Later	77-1|4
Indian Stock, 4-1|2 per cent., 1931 or Later	90-1|4
Indian Stock 4-1|2 per cent. 1950|55	110-1|4
Consols, 2-1|2 per cent.	78-1|8
War Loan, 3-1|2 per cent 1952	102-1|2
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	111-3|8

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.
New York, May 26.
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality), Spot 10-1\|4

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 26.

July 1934	11.43
October 1934	11.63
December 1934	11.74
January 1935	11.79
March 1935	11.92
Spot	11.60

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 26.

July 1934	11.40
October 1934	11.59
December 1934	11.70
Spot	11.50

NEW YORK.
New York, May 26.
New York 10-24 a.m. and New York Noon Call was closed.

LIVERPOOL.
Liverpool, May 26.
Liverpool Market was closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 26.

	Bales.
Days' Receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Days' Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Days' Exports to the Continent	2,000

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 26.

Silver—Bufiness small	
Spot	19-1/2
Forward	19-9/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 26.
Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-16-6

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, May 26.
Bank Bills 3 months market rate nuchanged
Bank Bills 6 months market rate unchanged
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market unchanged
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate unchanged
Interest Day to Day Loan 0-3/4 per cent.
Interest 7 Days market Loan 0-3/4 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, May 26.

T. T. London on :—	
Berlin	12.96-1/2
Amsterdam	7.50-3/4
Brussels	21.76
Madrid	36.19
Milan	59.84
Berne	15.64-1/2
Paris	77.09
Prague	122.12
T. T. London on New York Closing rate	5.09-1/15

SEEDS.
London, May 26.
Cottonseed Bombay, Hull c.i.f. ton no offers.
Castorseed Bombay, Hull c.i.f. ton May-June sellers £9-16-3.
Rapeseed Toria, Hull c.i.f. ton, May-June sellers £10-12-6.

LINSEED.
London, May 26.
Linseed Calcutta (London), c.i.f. ton May-June sellers £12-15-0.
Linseed La Plata, Hull c.i.f., ton May-June sellers £11-2-6.
Linseed Bombay, London, c.i.f., ton May-June sellers £12-18-9.

LINSEED OILS.
London, May 26.
Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., June sellers 22|9.
Linseed Oil naked London, per cwt., Sept.-Dec. sellers 23|0-3|4.

LONDON RUBBERS.
London, May 26.
Smoked sheet standard ribbed lb., sellers 6-13-16.

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 26.
Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, May-June buyers 19|3.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, May-June buyers 19|3.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, June sellers 23|6.

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.
London, May 26.
Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25:—
C. & F. Calcutta, per cwt., unchanged.
C. & F. Bombay, per cwt., unchanged.
C. & F. Karachi, per cwt., unchanged.

C. P. & BERAR MINING INDUSTRIES

Coal And Limestone Improve But Manganese Records Slump

NAGPUR, May 27.

"The conditions of trade showed a slight improvement for coal and limestone concessions, but the slump in the manganese market continued throughout the year. Three mines for minerals other than coal and manganese were opened in Bilaspur and Yeotmal districts. Two coal mines in the Chindwara and two other mines in the Jubbulpur district were closed. The total number of working mines fell from 72 to 65. The supply of labour was on the whole more than the demand. Thus states a Government resolution in the annual review on the district reports on the Indian Mines Act in the C. P. and Berar for the year ended December 31, 1933.

SATISFACTORY CONDITIONS.

"There was no appreciable change in the rates of wages. Labourers were paid largely on a piece-work basis and the range of earning is therefore wide. The relations between labourers and employers continued to be satisfactory, there being no strikes or indications of dis-satisfaction on either side. Except in Chindwara and Chanda districts, the mining camps were free from epidemics and the health of the labourers was generally good.

"The sanitary condition of mining camps continued to be satisfactory and compared favourably with the general village conditions. The supply of drinking water was also adequate.—United Press.

INDEPENDENCE OF THE PHILIPPINES

U. S. Measure Accepted

MANILA (Philippines), May 1.

The Philippine Legislature, meeting in special session, has voted acceptance of the measure recently passed by the United States Congrses providing for independence of the Philippine Islands by 1945. The vote was announced amid cheers.

The Philippines Independence Bill, which was signed by President Roosevelt on March 24, provided that the colony should have independence within ten or twelve years if its terms were approved by the Philippine Legislature by October 1 of this year.

A similar bill was pased by Congress a year ago, but automatically lapsed early this year owing to the failure of the Philippine Legislature to accent it. In his message to Congress, which brought about the revival of the bill, President Roosevelt proposed that the United States should no longer insist on retaining the option of keeping her naval and military bases there.

The move for Philippine independence arises from an agitation in the United States, backed mainly by the American sugar producers, who resent the fact that so long as the islands remain under the American flag no import duty can be imposed on Philippine sugar.

Why Natives Must Restrict Rubber Growing

When Socialists attack Imperialism they are commonly informed that natives will not develop their natural resources. The white man has to rule in Asia and Africa (we are told) in order that the world may benefit from the natural wealth of the East and the Tropics, writes a correspondent in the "New Leader."

The new rubber restriction scheme shows us how this works out in practice. Previous attempts to limit production have failed, largely because the natives in the Dutch East Indies have refused to play the game according to our rule.

In October, 1930, a writer on "Business Men and the Rubber Industry," in the "Review of Reviews," described this native production of rubber as "a serious menace." He cimplained of the natives: "When the price of rubber is high the rubber trees are tapped; when it is low, some other means of earning a livelihood is adopted."

This complaint has continued from time to time, especially in the trade journals. About a year ago the "Investors' Review" (8-4-33) stated that the ex-Government Commissioner of Djambi, the principal native rubber-growing district of Sumatra,

"Expresses the view that a passive attitude on the part of the Government will result in ruination of many European plantations, including those with an economic right of existence, 'and entirely unable to compete with the native product,' and declares that restriction measures are urgent and justified."

So now it has come. We are assured that the native output in the Dutch East Indies is to be "regulated" by the Dutch Government. £150,000,000 of British capital will be saved and shareholders all over the world will breathe again .... Because we have "developed" the native's resources? Oh, no; because we have forced him to restrict his producton like a decent civilised person!

How Andrew Mellon Made His Millions

Horrible Picture Of Sweating Of Labourers Who Are Beaten Back To 12-Hour Day, Denied All Right To Organise & Retain "Liberty To Starve"!!

The monopolistic, ruthless and predatory character of most colossal American fortunes is nowhere shown more clearly than in Harvey O'Connor's account of the amassing of Mellon's Millions. Here was a vast fortune of over one billion dollars quietly accumulated by Ondrew Mellon, whom President Harding designated as "the second richest man in the world for Secretary of the Treasury," writes Mr. Sherwood Eddy reviewing 'Mellon's Millions" (by Harvey O'Connor. John Day Company. dols. 3.00) in the "World To-morrow."

The beginning of the Mellon fortune was based on the thrift of Andrew's father, Thomas Mellon, who as a country boy, walked 21 miles to enter Pittsburgh with 99 cents in his pocket. The initial small amounts were saved by thrift, but the big money of the fortune was made by "the list of thousands" of legal foreclosures of men forced to the wall in "a wide stream of judgments for two generations" from 1839 to 1934. Under the D. S. B. bonds and notes the Mellons' debtors were found to waive all right to trial or protection by Pennsylvania law. The full tide of these foreclosures came in the great panics and depressions of 1877 and 1929-33.

WORLD MONOPOLY OF ALUMINIUM.

The financial centre of the fortune was pivoted in the Mellon banks, but it was soon astride the nation's two basic industries—steel and coal. Then the Mellons branched out. The Good Gulf gasoline and motor oils became a powerful concern with assets of dols. 743,000,000. In 1929 it made a profit of dols. 44,500,000 and had a surplus of dols. 39,719,-399. Mellon's world monopoly of aluminium, which is found in over one-twelfh of the earth's surface, began by his buying out a puny dols. 20,000 company, gradually crowding competitors to the wall in several countries, and finally getting possession of the priceless bauxite deposits of the world, until he could collect toll from a housewife in almost every kitchen, in the closest metal monopoly known in history. The mighty coppers company, a dols. 177,000,000 firm, was acquired by a clever bid of dols. 302,350 during the War. It earned dols. 606,000 in the first six months after it was acquired, or 200 per cent of the price, and is now valued at over 500 times the purchase price. These Koppers coke ovens produce a hundred chemical and commercial products of incalculable value. In utilities the empire of the Mellon holding companies was soon competing with Morgan and Insull and collecting toll in hundreds of cities for water, gas electric power and the necessities of life. Mr. Mellon next captured insurance, the Bethlehem and Pittsburgh Steel Companies, the Overholt Whiskey Distillery, the Pittsburgh Plate Glass factories, the Standard Steel Car Company, the National Lumber and Creosoting Company, the Ayer and Lord Tie Company, the American Tar Products Company, the New York Shipbuilding Company, and Bethlehem Amor Plate, together with four major railways, 24 banks and trust companies, 32 utility and commercial companies and numerous other enterprises.

INHUMAN RESULTS OF SYSTEM.

The more sinister aspects of this and other colossal fortunes are found not only in their monopolistic nature but in the inhuman results of the system. There is the ownership and profiteering of the Mellon slums, the smoky poisoned Pennslyvania towns, and the labour wars and bloody strikes, with unions driven out and whole areas controlled when necessary by the coal and iron police and private gunmen. There is the dominance of the press and of corrupt politics in the Pittsburgh and Pennsyvania machines through political bosses such as the Magee-Flynn ring, Matt Quay Boies Penrose, the more respectable Philander C. Knox, and now, Senator David A. Reed.

Mr. Mellon had learned how to deal with labour from his brilliant and audacious partner, Henry C. Frick, the king of coke, who was a millionaire at thirty. When the immigrant serfs rebelled at the low wages and long hours in the gas-laden atmosphere of the dreary towns, the unions were broken and beaten down by bullets and starvation, though Frick himself was wounded when attacked by the pistol and dagger of Alexander Berkman. In the depression of 1877, among the hungry unemployed workers in Pittsburgh some twenty were killed and thirty wounded by the troops. Mr. Mellon, with his rugged individualism, had his spy system and private police force in his various companies, and his oil company was reckoned as the most heartless in the Southwest. The Senate Committee under Senator Wheeler exposed the use of machine guns and violence by Mr. Mellon's Pittsburgh Coal Company police.

NEGROES AS BLACKLEGS.

A law was passed clothing these private guards with the State's police power. Strikes and periodic revolts of labour against the twelve-hour day were crushed either by these police or by State troopers. There were aluminium strikes in 1916. Then followed the bloody race riots n East St. Louis in 1917, when 25 Negroes were killed, some lynched and 310 of their homes burned to the ground. These riots accompanied a strike in the aluminium Ore Company's plant for a dols. 2.40 wage when Negroes from the lower Mississippi were imported to break the strike. The Congressional Committee found that the aluminium and other companies "pocketed their dividends without concern for their own workmen, black or white, who lived in hovels, the victims of poverty, disease, long hours and incessant labour."

With an almost universal twelve-hour day in his aluminium and steel works, for years Mr. Mellon consistently won in his violent or non-violent battles with labour. By 1925 scarcely a vestige of unionism was left in the Mellon industries. Safe in retirement among his art objects, Mr. Mellon never needed to 'stoop to the dusty, often bloody, arena of labour management." n 1927 not only the strikers but their Methodist pastor, the Rev. William Nowell, with his wife and baby, were driven from their homes Hundreds of evicted hungry strikers lived in pitiful tent colonies during the winter of 1931-32. The brutalities of the coal and iron police were exposed and denounced by Congressman, now Mayor, La Guardia, and by the Senate committees.

REWARD OF BIG RICHES.

As perhaps the richest man in America, Mr. Mellon was made Secretary of the Treasury, the key position of the Cabinet, under President Harding As the greatest Secretary of the Treasury since Alexander Hamilton (for the rich), Mr. Mellon was privileged to reduce the annual taxes of the wealthy by dols. 700,000,000 and those of his own family by dols. 2,315,000. He was able to secure tax refunds for himself and his companies amounting to dols. 7,000,000 and for others of his class a total of dols. 1,271,000,000. By the manipulation of the Bureau of internal Revenue rules, which were "liberalised" the sums lost to the government were so large that the prosecutor, Francis J. Heeney, reported to Senator Couzens, "This is worse than Teapot Dome." The investigation was, however, fortunately called off by President Coolidge.

Mr. Mellon's demand for "equality" under hs principles of rugged individualism read strangely in the light of his bloody war with labour. "The man who seeks to perpetuate prejudice and class hatred," he declared 'is doing America an ill service. In attempting to promote or defeat legislation by arraying one class of tax-payers against another he shows a complete misconception of "those principles of equality on which the country is founded. Any man of energy and initiative in this country can get what he wants out of life."

"LIBERTY TO STARVE."

At least Mr. Mellon seems to have been able to do so. If the masses in the ranks of labour were not able to get what they wanted, was it because they lacked Mr. Mellon's "energy and initiative" when they were shot down by private police under the cloak of the law beaten back to their twelve-hour day, denied all right to organize though retaining their constitutional rights of "equality" and 'liberty"—liberty to starve as Carlyle called it?

The dols. 2,000,000 Pennsylvania primary of the "Mellon machine" in 1926 revealed new possibilities in American politics. No state surpassed Pennsylvania in its cynical corruption or in the complete control of politics by business. Mr. Mellon had not only become one of Mr. Gerard's small group of some sixty rich men who rule America, but the one who, 'par excellence,' embodied all the ubiquitous power and the menace of American plutocracy.

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has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1934

Roofs Of Sind Town Seen Flying In Air!

Furious Storm Rages On Indus Banks

SUKKUR, May 26.

Further inquiries in connection with the furious storm that raged on Saturday last on the banks of the river Indus near Manjhand town reveal that extensive damage was caused to residential quarters.

ROOFS FLY IN AIR.

Practically all the roofs were seen flying in the air. Hundreds of trees and telegraph poles were uprooted. Four boats that were securely anchored broke the cables and dashed into the waters of the River Indus. Two of them capsized and the two fisher boys had a miraculous escape from being drowned.

CARRIED OFF GROUND

A small boat is reported to have been carried off the ground to the height of about ten feet and ultimately smashed to pieces. Such was the intensity of the gale that lasted for about 15 minutes and caused untold damage to life and property.—United Press.

Mr. Nazer Muraj arrived in Bombay by the Italian mail boat last week after completing a four-years' course at the Faraday House Electrical Engineering College, London.

Our Baroda Letter

LITTLEHALES REPORT AND AFTER

Baroda Makes Headway In Journalism

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, May 25.

Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari has left for England on 24th and Rao Bahadur Ramlalbhai Desai will act as Dewan in his absence.

It is understood that in Bombay conference regarding diversion of trade, Baroda will probably take part with regard to Okha port.

At the second annual gathering of Ladwada Physical Culture League, Mr. Ambalal Vallabhram donated Rs. 101, and Datar Zhaveri Hasmukhlal Rs. 150. In Baroda, there are many physical culture leagues, and the youths of Baroda are taking keen interest in physical culture activities. It is suggested here to form one central organisation of all these different leagues, so that an ideal gymnasium may be opened in Baroda. An annual competition of all these leagues under joint auspices would give a better outlook and create a favourable atmosphere for increasing love of sports

ADVANCE JOURNALISM

"Kalapi" a Gujerati weekly has been published which deals with light literature. "Zankar" is another weekly which will begin its publication in a few days. "Sahityakar" is a quarterly to be published under the auspices of Baroda Sahitya Sabha. Sayaji-vijaya" is a weekly of 42 years standing and "Navagujerat" of 12 years. "Jagrite" and "Prabhat" are two Marathi weeklies. Baroda is pacing with rapid speed in the sphere of Journalism.

The session of the Baroda state Legislative Assembly which was to be held on 7th June is postponed to 12th July 1934. This is the escond postponement of the state Legislative Assembly. It is understood that the problem of land revenue Legislation with all its revisions will be one of the important items in discussions.

The director of agriculture has issued strict instructions regarding cotton growing in Navsari district. Any one who sows cotton of an inferior quality will be legally prosecuted. This action is taken to maintain the high standard of Surat and Navsari cotton.

LITTLEHALES' REPORT

It is understood that Mr. Littlehales, as educational adviser of Baroda State, has submitted his report to the Government of Baroda and is considered by the State It is learnt that the report is full of many tangible proposals which include amongst others (1) Desirability of montessory methods. (2) Kinderarten classes to be placed in charge of women teachers. (3) Fixing 5 years time as necessary for attaining literacy. (4) Practical side of instruction to be introduced in village schools. (5) Use of recognised terminology. (6) Instruction in village reconstruction (7) Necessity of effecting supervision in medical inspection. (8) Forming of old boys' association in high schools. (9) Need of expert advice and counsel for rectifying the system of inspection of libraries and (10) State control for secondary and higher education

The Barroda State Prajamandal executive committee, it is understood, meets in the first week of June. It is learnt that amongst other problems (1) The case of agriculturists, (2) The charges in land revenue legislation and (3) The nature and scope of future activities of the association will be important items of discussion.

Mr. Groundwater has been appointed as the General Manager of the Bank of Baroda. He was working as Ag. General Manager. He has a long useful experience of banking to guide the affairs of such a big joint-stock bank.

OLD MILLS IDLE; NEW MILLS SPRING UP.

The Mahavir Swami temple of Mamu Nayak Pole has been reconstructed at a huge expense of about Rs. 15,000, due to the help of the local Jain philanthrophist Mr. Lalbhai Chaganlal. For eight days there was great rejoicing amongst the Jains of Baroda and Jains from adjoining places had come in hundreds to witness religious ceremonies. It is suggested here that with the Dharma uplift, it is now time to start socio-economic uplift of the Jain community, and persons like Dr. Pranlal Nanavati, Dr. Balabhai Nanavati, Mr. Manilal Balabhai, Raj Ratna Maneklal Doctor and others are expected to make a move in the matter.

In Petlad, the opening ceremony of Kesav Mills was performed at the hands of Sheth Ramanlal. While two mills are idle for the past six months in Baroda, new mills are being constructed in other parts of the state. It is high time that the deadlock of the Matubhai group of mills came to an end early for the welfare of the shareholders and the depositors, as well as of the labourers also. Some people suggest an inquiry into the industrial concerns of the whole state.

CONGRESS PARLIAMENTARY BOARD

Members Required To Intimate Their Addresses

NEW DELHI, May 26.

The Congress Parliamentary Board has issued the following statement:—

"All members of the Congress Parliamentary Board whose names have so far been announced are requested to send their full addresses and their itinerary including their telegraphic addresses and telephone numbers to facilitate quick communication. All the members of various sub-committees are also requested to send in their suggestions and drafts to be included in the next agenda of the sub-committees.

"The sub-committees are expected to meet two days before the next meeting of the Board to formulate their proposals to be laid before the Board. The nature of the business to be transacted by the next meeting of the Board requires that the members should come assured with complete information and definite suggestions regarding all matters pertaining to the Congress Parliamentary Board's election campaign.

"It is highly desirable that all rules and regulations and details of working of the Board's election organisation should finally be completed at the next meeting. It is, therefore, quite conceivable that the next meeting may last longer than one day.

"The members are, therefore, requested to adjust their engagements accordingly and leave sufficent margin for more than one sitting of the Board. It would, perhaps, facilitate work if the members of various sub-committees circulated their suggestions among the members of their own submittees to enable one another to bestow fuller consideration on such suggestions before the meeting

"Any suggestions or proposals received in the office will be duly tabulated for presentation to the sub-committee concerned."—United Press.

MEMORIAL TO LATE MR. PATEL

AHMEDABAD, May 27.

It has been decided to open a women's college in Nadiad as a memorial to the late Mr. V. J. Patel and raise a fund of Rs. one lakh for the purpose.—A. P.

Mrs. R. H. Middleton, Chief Commissioner for Girl Guides, Bombay, left for London on Saturday by the mail boat.

FIVE-POWER NAVAL TALKS

Britain's Invitation Accepted By France

PARIS, May 26.

The French Government accepted British Government's invitation to join preliminary Naval conversations between the five signatories of the Washington Treaty of 1922.

It is pointed out that the conversations would be bilateral and conducted through the ordinary diplomatic channels.

It is understood that the French Government attaches greatest importance to this preparatory negotiation which deals not only with the procedure but the bedrock of naval limitation problem.

The French Government, says "Journal des Debts," must see that it participates in "this very delicate negotiation" in the best possible conditions.

Unfavourable terms of the French accepted at Washington in 1922 owing to lack of preparation should serve as lesson. Moreover the German Navy did not count in 1922 but now in full flush of revival and may hold surprises.

"Intransigeant" declares France reached the limit of disarmament and can go no further without new guarantees of security.—Reuter's Special.

OSWAL COMMUNITY FORGES AHEAD

Ajmer Conference Condemns Child Marriages & Purdah

AJMER, May 26.

The second session of the All-India Oswal Conference and the provincial sitting of the conference met under the presidentship of Seth Ichal Singh of Agra and Singhvi Sajjansingh Rais of Govardhan respectively.

Both the presidents held preliminary consultations with delegates regarding the introduction of special reforms needed by the community. The conference will concentrate on such reforms as were advocated by the last session of the conference.

ABOLISH CHILD MARRIAGES.

The president in the course of his address referred to "Sangathan" and stressed the need for eradication of a number of evil practices. He referred in particular to the resolutions adopted at the last conference dealing with stopping of death feasts, reduction of marriage expenses, condemnation of child marriages, abolition of the purdah, use of Swadeshi, etc. He urged the starting of Oswal newspapers and appealed to states to make child marriage, death feasts and other obnoxious practices unlawful.

A large number of resultions were adopted at the Sammelan mostly relating to the need for purging the community of several evil practices and suggesting measures to advance the interests of the community.—A. P.

MUDALIAR'S APPEAL TO MADRAS CONGRESSMEN

Will Candidates For Assembly Elections Wait Till Due Announcement Is Made?

MADRAS, May 26.

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, Member of the Congress Parliamentary Board and the Finance Sub-Committee thereof, has issued the following statement to the Press: —

"I have intimation that a delegation of the Congress Parliamentary Board will be in Madras in the first week of July, and then the candidates for the various constituencies for the Assembly elections will be fixed after consultation of local opinion. But, we cannot keep idle till then, and it necessary that we should prepare ourselves for welcoming the delegation and also put before them all information relating to our province.

APPEAL TO CONGRESSMEN.

"As a member of the Congress Parliamentary Board, I propose to visit some important centres in the Province and collect all data necessary and connected with the ensuing elections to the Assembly. In the meanwhile, I shall be extremely obliged if Congressmen and others will favour me with any ideas and suggestions in respect of the matter.

"In conclusion, I should make an appeal to Congressmen intending to stand as candidates not to announce their candidature yet and, to voters, not to promise their support or vote before the Congress candidates are duly announced.—United Press.

UNDERGROUND CAR PARKS?

London Proposes To Solve Problem Of Traffic Congestion

HORSE TRAFFIC TO BE BANNED?

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Underground car parks in London squares have been suggested as a method of overcoming the increasing traffic congestion in the capital. The scheme is to be considered by the Westminster City Council.

Another proposal is that horse-drawn traffic should be excluded from the main streets during certain hours.

Other proposals to reduce the number of cars left unattended at the sides of streets are:—

Paid attendants, in uniform, to replace the unpaid attendants of the present day.

A small charge to be made for leaving cars in authorised street parking places.

Owners of public carriages to be encouraged to reduce their charges and to agree upon a uniform tariff (at present cars pay according to their size and or horse power).

The final suggestion is that car owners who wish to leave their cars unattended for more than two hours should be required to make use of public garages and not street parking places.

The Hastings municipality recently instituted, with great success an underground car park, beneath the Promenade. Accommodation is provided there for hundreds of cars that previously stood about in the streets.—Reuter.

King's Life To Be Filmed

LONDON, (By Air Mail.)

A film of the life of King George is being prepared in London in readiness for the 25th anniversary of his accession to the throne, which takes place on May 6 next year.

It is the first time that such a film biography of the King has been attempted although a film of the life of the Prince of Wales was made some time ago.

The film will be made from stock pictures. It will probably begin with the funeral of King Edward and then show all the main events of the King's life up to the present time.—Reuter.

Calcutta.—Presiding at a meeting of the Eastern Bengal Railway Local Advisory Committee, the Agent, Rai Bahadur B. R. Singh, stated that the total approximate gross earning of the Railway for the financial year 1933|34, amounted to Rs. 5,18,64,000 and the audited figures were Rs. 5,00,97,000, showing an increase of Rs. 17,67,000.—A.P.

THUNDERSTORM IN BENGAL & BURMA

Temperature Above Normal From U. P. To Hyderabad

POONA, May 27.

Widespread thunderstorm with rain has fallen in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal and adjoining districts of Bihar. Thunder-showers also occurred locally in Malabar and at a few stations in Mysore and Upper Burma. The western disturbance has caused scattered dust or thunderstorms in north Baluchistan and clouds in northwest Frontier province and Kashmir. The temperature is above normal from United Provinces to Hyderabad and in Chota Nagpur and Orissa.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Amherst five inches; Victoria Point four; Tavoy two; Mergui and Akyab one and a half; Mandalay one; Kyaukpyu, Toungoo and Maymyo half; Rangoon quarter; Jalpaiguri, four; Darjeeling three; Bogra two; Gauhati and Purnea one and a half; Barisal, Narayanganj, Cox's Bazaar, Dinajpur, Chittagong and Tezpur one; Mymensingh and Cherrapunji three-quarters; Silchar, Jessore, Dhubri, Naya Dumka, Burdwan, Dibrugarh, Sibsagar, Berhampore, Darbhanga and Shillong a quarter; Trivandrum one and Bangalore half.

Forecast: Thunderstorm rain will continue to be widespread in Burma, Assam, Bengal and Bihar, extend and increase in Malabar and occur at a few stations in Mysore, South Deccan, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Scattered dust or thunderstorm will occur in northwest India.—A. P.

Fire Destroys 100 Huts

HYDERABAD, (Dn.) May 26.

The news of another serious fire, the fourth of a series in a little over a month, comes from Chikkapur, a village near Sirapur in Abilabad District, where almost an entire village of 100 huts, occupied by Gonds, is stated to have been burnt down.

Only six huts escaped the conflagration which was extinguished with difficulty by the villagers with the assistance of people from Sirpur who hurried to the scene. No loss of life is reported. —A.P.

Calcutta.—A resident of the Chapra District has been arrested at Bhagalpur, under the Criminal Tribes Act on a charge of failing to report his absence to the Police within whose jurisdiction he was residing. The man is alleged to be the leader of a gang of North Bihar and is responsible for a number of political dacoities.—A.P.

KILLS HIS WIFE AND ENDS HIS LIFE

Shocking Hyderabad Tragedy

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 26.

A shocking tragedy is reported from Pir-jo-gote village. An old Balanch got annoyed with his wife and dealt a fatal blow on her.

Frightened at the grim hand of law, he clapped a rope round his neck and ended his life.

The police are investigating.—United Press.

30 Houses Gutted

AHMEDABAD, May 27.

Thirty houses have been completely gutted by a serious fire which broke out in village Andhari, Dholka taluka.—A. P.

Calcutta.—A young Bengali graduate has been arrested at Netrakona in connection with the theft of a gun in 1931. The weapon has been recovered in a village in the Dacca Distt.—A.P.

PATHAN CHARGED WITH MURDER

SHIKARPUR (Sind), May 27.

The City Magistrate of Shikarpur has committed to the sessions a Pathan, who was alleged to have murdered a Brohi woman.

The prosecution alleged that as the woman was drawing water from a way-side well, the Pathan approached her and asked for a glass of water. The woman refused as he was not known to her. At this the accused got furious and in a fit of rage took out the axe he was carrying with him and chopped off the woman's head from the trunk. The accused was immediately arrested by the police.—United Press.

SEAMEN'S UNION FOR MADRAS

(From A Correspondent)

MADRAS, May 24.

Under the auspices of the South Indian Seamen's Union, a meeting of seamen and other workers was held yesterday evening at the premises of the Union in P. V. Kovil Street, Royapuram, with Mr. S. Natesan Mudaliar, Secretary of the Madras Provincial Labour Board, in the Chair.

Mr. P.R.K. Sarma, who addressed the meeting, expressed his joy at the organisation having been registered, thanks to the efforts of C. Basu Dev and after explaining the necessity for a Union of the kind in Madras to safeguard the interests of seamen dealt with some of them special problems of the seamen.

Vidwan Munuswamy Pillai, who next addressed, congratulated the seamen on their enthusiasm and advised them to make the Union representative and evince interest in its work.

Mr. Ranganathan, Secretary Madras Provincial Labour Party next addressed the meeting and the same then came to a close late at night.

DANGER TIME ON LONDON ROADS

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

The most dangerous hour on the roads is 5 p.m. to 6 p.m.

The most dangerous day is; Saturday.

These facts are shown by a Ministry of Transport analysist of fatal road accidents during 1933.

It is only on Sundays and Bank Holidays that 5 p.m. to 6 p.m. is not the peak hour for fatal accidents—on those days it is between ten and eleven p.m.

Other "peak" periods are between seven and nine a.m. and noon and one p.m.

Twenty-five deaths occur on an average Saturday—more than on any other day—and the safest day is Sunday with an average of 15.8 deaths. The average number of deaths on a Bank Holiday is 21.7.—Reuter.

COW PROTECTION IN BIHAR

Goshala Representatives To Meet

(From A Correspondent).

DARBHANGA, May 24.

At the suggestion of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya a meeting of the representatives of Goshalas of Bihar is called by Mr. J.N. Manker, General Secretary, Cattle Relief Committee on the 31st May, at 6 p.m. at the Cattle Relief Centre, Company Bagh, Muzaffarpur with a view to:

(1) Discuss anti-flood measures and other methods of cattle relief.

(2) Discuss further scheme of cow-protection work.

(3) Consider the needs of Goshalas suffering from Earthquake Distress and consider such other matters relating to the general cow-protection questions in this Province.

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